# The Outlook

FEBRUARY 14, 1923

## THE END OF THE GRANT CASE "FOR THE PRESENT"

CERTAINLY to the advantage of the Episcopal Church and probably to the advantage of all concerned, Bishop Manning, of the Diocese of New York, has decided that the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, whom he had called upon to recant or resign, is not to be brought to trial.

In his reply to the Bishop's letter Dr. Grant held firmly to his right to interpret his obligations to the Church as he had interpreted them. Bishop Manning does not consider this reply satisfactory, but he says in his letter to Dr. Grant: "You are not brought to trial because your letter in response to mine is vague and ambiguous instead of clear and explicit." So the Bishop says that though Dr. Grant has not removed the doubt in the minds of the Church as to his belief "in the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ," he is to be allowed to remain in the Episcopal ministry. And "there," says the Bishop, "for the present the matter rests."

Unfortunately, in the course of this controversy the issue over the right of individual interpretation of doctrines has been clouded by the introduction of two extraneous issues. One of these extraneous issues was introduced by Dr. Grant when he charged in a sermon that influences of an economic nature were trying to seal his lips on a question of social justice. The other of these extraneous issues was introduced when Bishop Manning in his final letter called Dr. Grant to account for his views on divorce.

If financial interests are controlling the Church for their own benefit, if a clergyman's views on divorce are contrary to the spirit of the faith he professes, the way to secure a remedy is not by introducing the issue into a question of the meaning or function of a doctrine or creed.

As a matter of fact it is questions of the practical application of the spirit of Jesus to the problems of life to-day that are vital. The old question is as fresh as it was nineteen centuries ago, "And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" There is not a creed in the world that one can substitute for an answer to that question.

## NOT DISHONESTY BUT CARELESSNESS

THE President has explained a Governmental mystery which nearly a year ago puzzled and to some extent alarmed the country. The Director of the Bureau of Printing, together with about twenty-five division heads or assistant division heads and foremen, was summarily removed. No explanation was given except the good of the service and the need of reorganization.

At first political party opponents thought they scented flagrant violation of the Civil Service Law to give jobs to good party men. This theory was quickly dropped, as such political folly was too bad to be true. Then sprung up the rumor that there had been something crooked in the printing of currency or Liberty bonds and that the market had been flooded with spurious securities. This theory had a basis of fact in it, but the criminal imputation was quite erroneous.

The fact was that duplicate Liberty bond coupons had come into the Treasury, and it was evident that there must be bonds having duplicate numbers. It was imperative to find the reason for this and yet to avoid alarming the owners of bonds and the money market.

An investigation has been going on for ten months. It disclosed the fact that some hundreds of bonds do bear duplicate numbers, but there is no evidence whatever of criminal intention. The fault was due to carelessness or blundering, not to lawlessness. Usually, if not always, when the same number appears twice, one of the two numbers that should have been used never appears at all, so that the Government loses nothing. In any case the Government stands behind all the bonds issued from its presses, and the innocent holder will not suffer.

The employees so summarily treated for the public safety have been reinstated and their honesty affirmed. They should certainly receive back pay also, except in cases where individual carelessness can be shown.

The Administration acted in this matter under a peculiar double pressure —that of possible general panic as to Governmental securities and uncertainty as to what the trouble actually was. Its caution was justified, and it is now relieved from some unjust criticism.

## SPEEDING UP THE MAILS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WORK announces that plans under his consideration for the quicker delivery of mail in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities include the despatch of mail matter "either underground or overhead" in a volume and at a speed hitherto unapproached. Dr. Work indicates preference for underground transit in small tunnels with electrically operated mail cars traveling at a speed approximating that attained by the subway trains.

Fine! There are too many vehicles—mail trucks included—on our congested streets now, a condition which Dr. Work realizes and is seeking to help correct. New York's mail has doubled in volume since 1918, the Postmaster-General points out, and with the increased volume come a host of problems affecting delivery and tending to retard it. Anything the Postmaster-General can do, within reasonable cost, to expedite mail deliveries in our chief cities will be applauded by his customers there.

But there are other things in the Post Office Department's programme for betterment of the postal service.

This year, he says, will determine whether the transport of the continental mails by airplane at night is feasible. The Department is conducting experiments now over a stretch of Western country where illumination of landing-fields, beacons visible from long distances, and other guides for the night pilot have been installed.

If this series of experiments fails, other ways will be tried to shorten the hours from city to city and coast to coast. If it succeeds, Dr. Work believes it will be possible to deliver New York mail in San Francisco within thirty hours after its posting in New York and at a cost that will be infinitesimal when compared with the value of the service. Deliveries between other cities would be correspondingly shortened and the whole business of handling the mails at top speed accelerated.

But the most spectacular departure in mind is neither of these proposals, but



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Dr. Work's announcement that we are coming to the "mailgram," or letter sent by wire, wireless, or telephone. This, indeed, is an innovation. It is born, Dr. Work asserts, of the ever-quickening need for greater speed in transmission of the mails and of the Department's desire to respond to the public demand.

It might be better, Dr. Work suggests, that the Government make arrangements with existing private plants of communication for the despatch of mail matter in this unusual manner, rather than string a network of wires over the country itself. The cost of Government construction of mail wires would be enormous, and would constitute the prime drawback to putting such a programme, however desirable, into effect. But one can readily conceive of the Government's contracting—as Dr. Work considers possible—with the privately owned plants to undertake this new and heavy volume of business.

The programme so far as "mailgrams" are concerned is speculative now, Dr. Work states, and in the consideration rather than the making. He would study it much more in detail before making a recommendation that it be adopted. He would have the cost of mailgrams brought to figures approaching the cost of special delivery letters—not so low as that, perhaps, but certainly approaching it.

Dr. Work was asked if he could approximate the date upon which such a programme, if adopted, would be attempted. He replied that the recommendation might be made to the next Congress.

## THE GROWTH OF ZONING

SYSTEMATIC zoning of towns and cities is not new, but it has spread amazingly in the last few years. It is obvious that the smaller cities and towns now realize that the sooner they begin to adopt the zoning idea the better, for they can thus avoid the irregular and unsightly building that will prove an obstacle if they leave things to chance or greed.

Already, so the United States Department of Commerce tells us, more than 15,000,000 people live in zoned cities, towns, and villages. Computations show that the homes of twenty-seven per cent of the total urban population of the country are located in zoned municipalities, and it follows that most of these homes are protected from intrusion of public garages, stores, warehouses, or manufacturing plants.

The largest zoned city in the world is New York City, which adopted the plan about six years ago; the smallest is an unnamed town with a population of 131. The number of zoned American cities, towns, and villages just about doubled last year, and is now 109.

Contrary to the idea formed by many who are not well informed about the plan, it is quite capable of revision and of elastic treatment. Provision is always made for the rectifying of individual cases of loss or injustice, and the municipal authorities can always change the fixed lines of the zones if the character of the growth makes it advisable, but not without thorough investigation and open hearings.

As defined by the building and housing division of the Department of Commerce, zoning provides by a neighborly kind of agreement that a city or town shall be divided into districts in which the uses for which structures may be built, their maximum height, and the area of the lot which they may cover, are established. In line with the zoning plan, certain districts are set aside for residences, for apartment-houses, for office buildings, and for manufacturing. Ample provision is made for normal growth of business and industrial districts, but the builder of a factory is not allowed to erect it within a residential neighborhood regardless of the annoyance and money losses inflicted on surrounding home owners.

## CHEAPER RAILWAY TRAVEL

ONE more experiment calculated to assist one of the country's chief industries to better business was undertaken by the Federal Government the other day. The agency planning it was the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the experiment was frankly labeled an experiment.

For several years the railways have experienced a progressive slump in passenger traffic. Passenger miles traveled in 1922 were approximately thirty per cent fewer than in 1920, the record-making year. Revenues dropped $200,000,000, although fares were higher. While the average number of passengers transported on a train in 1919 was 82, during the first six months of last year the average had fallen to 60. Either we were becoming a nation of stay-at-homes or the automobile had begun to encroach measurably upon the domain of the locomotive.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission started an inquiry of its own initiative to determine the cause of the trouble. It focused its investigation upon the reasonableness of passenger fares. It learned of the disrepute of the mileage book among travelers who had hitherto held it in high esteem, largely because the present system offers no discount or inducement for the purchase of mileage books, and decided to stimulate passenger traffic by ordering a twenty per cent reduction in the cost of this kind of transportation.

The minimum amount which may be bought, however, is 2,500 miles. Such a mileage book, interchangeable and selling at $90, will sell at $72 on and after March 15 next. The traveler who contracts to ride 2,500 miles within a year and to pay cash in advance for his full ticket will ride for one-fifth less than the casual traveler who buys his ticket straight.

Will this experiment stimulate transportation and bring back elusive dollars to the carriers' coffers? Frankly, the Commission does not know. The immediate effect, it calculates, will be to reduce the Nation's fare by about $60,000,000 annually. That amount represents a dividend, at the Commission's own fair rate of 5¾ per cent, upon somewhat more than a billion dollars' capitalization. It must be made up, not in gross passenger revenues, but in profits out of increased traffic, before the railways will be as well off as they are to-day. The Commission says:

> The question whether . . . the reduced fare will stimulate travel sufficiently to increase or equalize any loss in revenue that might result must remain in the realm of speculation until and unless such a ticket is established and experience recorded. . . . The testimony of merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travelers is to the effect that an interchangeable mileage ticket at reduced fares would result in a greater number of salesmen being put on the road. . . . The record warrants the view that a coupon ticket at a reasonably reduced fare should be established, at least for an experimental period.

The railways are directed to keep a record of the experiment for twelve months, such record to reflect the effect of the order upon passenger traffic. Passengers and their organizations likewise are invited to keep such records, the inference being that the Commission has not finally adjudged the situation and may possibly modify or rescind its order if the experiment fails to yield the assistance hoped for. Carriers may ask for a further consideration a year hence, if they wish it.

A step in the unknown, truly, for there is no blazed trail where the Commission leads. The freight-rate reduction is not comparable or parallel; yet the railways are in better financial condition to-day, more than seven months

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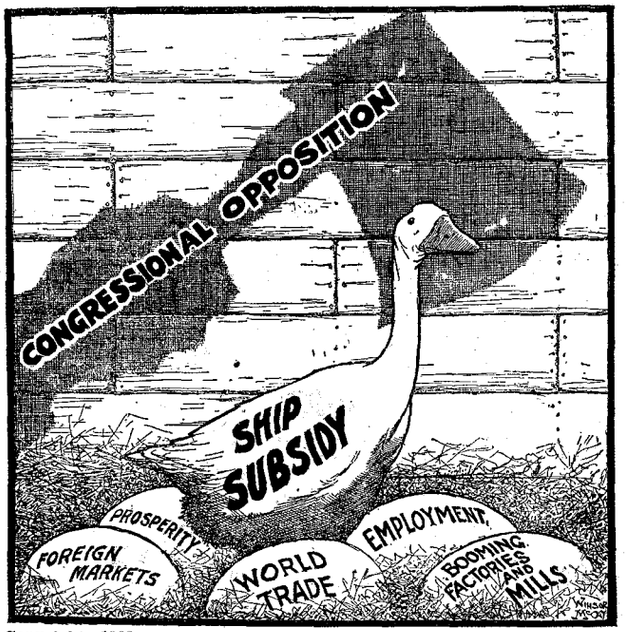
# THESE BE THE STOPS THAT HINDER

(*Love's Labour's Lost, Act I, Scene 1*)

*Winsor McCay in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

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THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

From Mrs. Mary W. Lewis, Prosser, Wash.

*Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*

IT'LL GET HIM SOMEWHERE, ALL RIGHT

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

*Thomas in the Detroit News*

TOO MUCH MAKE-UP

From H. H. Keefer, Detroit, Michigan

*Thomas in the Detroit News*

THEY WILL PROBABLY FIND SOMETHING LIKE THIS

From H. H. Keefer, Detroit, Michigan

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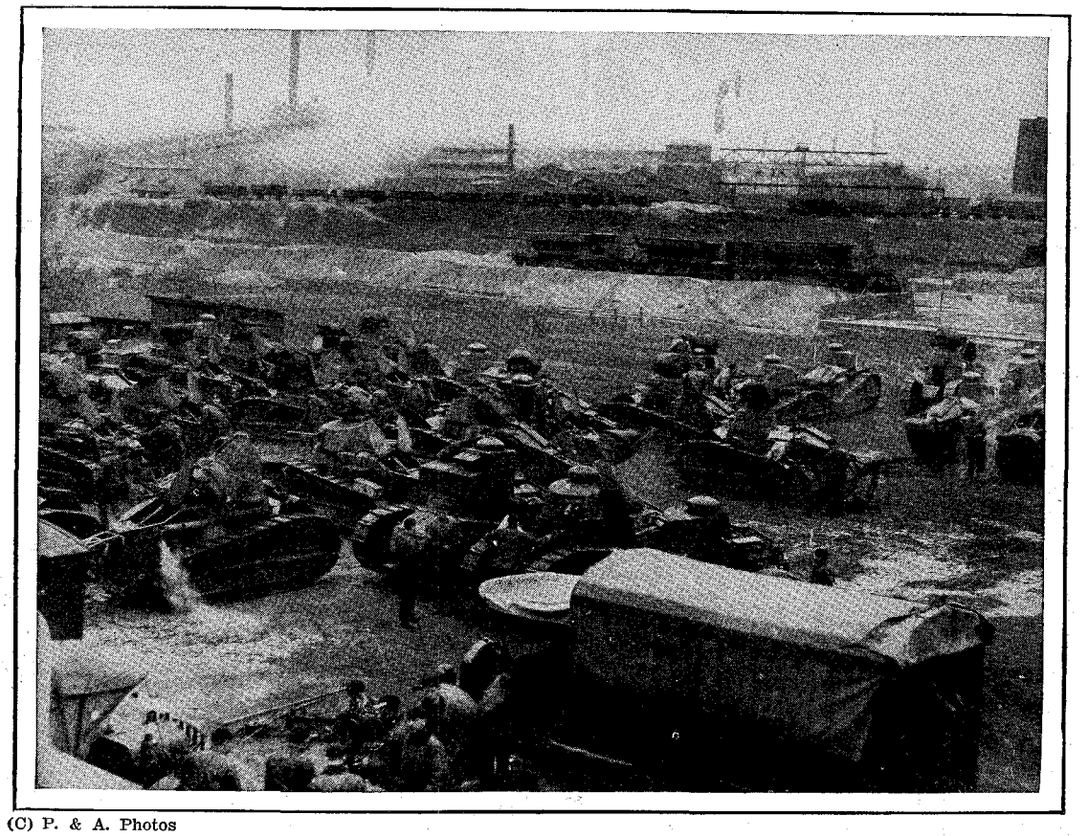

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FRENCH TANKS BEFORE THE STINNES WORKS AT DORTMUND, GERMANY, AWAITING ORDERS TO ADVANCE

Herr Stinnes, the German manufacturer and capitalist, has great interests at stake in the Ruhr, for on its coal and coke depend his industries, scattered from East Prussia to Southern Austria, through which he has accumulated a huge fortune since the war

after rates were reduced, than for years past.

Desperate conditions require desperate remedies; and, while the passenger traffic situation was not altogether desperate, it was rapidly going from bad to worse.

## LIGHT FOR THE BLIND

WHILE we are generously anxious about the welfare of those who have been blinded in the war, we ought not to forget the plight and darkness of those who have been blinded by nature.

A telling reminder of our duty to the sightless has just come from the press in the form of a book of stories by Winifred Holt (Mrs. Mather), whose name is now internationally known as the founder of what may be called a system of "Lighthouses for the Blind." In this admirable and affecting work Mrs. Mather established in Paris Lighthouse No. 3—the Phare de France. In these Lighthouses educational work of all sorts is carried on, which enables the blind not only to be self-supporting but to enjoy the advantages that come from knowing through books the best that has been thought and said in the world.

The volume by Mrs. Mather to which we have already referred, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York, and bearing the title "The Light Which Cannot Fail," is full of dramatic personal stories of individuals who have been helped, and even saved, by this Lighthouse work.

The officers of the Association which is conducting these Lighthouses now make an appeal for help to continue Lighthouse No. 3 in Paris, where thirty-two hundred war-blinded of France, as well as those blinded from other causes, are being directly or indirectly helped. This French Lighthouse must be closed unless funds are received for its permanent establishment. President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, and Ambassador Jusserand have all expressed their approval and appreciation of the work which is done in the Paris Lighthouse, not only as an institution for the blind, but as an institution of the best kind for the promotion of Franco-American friendship.

If those interested by this brief statement wish to know more about this admirable international work, they can get full information by addressing Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, care of the New York Institution for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

## FRENCH DETERMINATION AND GERMAN RECALCITRANCE

IF there is any comparison between the French occupation of the Ruhr and German occupation of French and Belgian territory during the war, it affords not likeness but contrast. There has been with the French no destruction of property, no ruthless dealing with the populace, no attempt to substitute their own political control for the local government. Indeed, there is a contrast between the methods used by the French to-day and the Prussians three years ago in maintaining order in this very region. In March, 1920, there was an uprising in this industrial region of Germany, and the Prussians suppressed it in their usual fashion. Now, although there have been strikes and defiance of French authority, the French army has acted with moderation. There have been some minor clashes and a few lives have been lost, but such incidents have been sporadic, and if they had happened in the maintenance of order in an industrial disturbance within any country, they would have passed with little notice outside of that country itself.

In conformity with their purpose and in consequence of the obstructive course of the German Government, the French

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Underwood

GERMANS PROTESTING AGAINST THE FRENCH ACTION IN THE RUHR

The scene is in the Königsplatz, in Berlin, before the Reichstag Building, a portion only of the vast crowd being shown. In the great open space before this building rises a Column of Victory celebrating the German triumphs of '66–'71

have prevented coal from going from the Ruhr into the rest of Germany. The Reparation Commission (the British representative not voting) has declared Germany in general default of her reparation obligations. As a consequence of the stopping of the express train service between Paris and Prague and between Paris and Bucharest by the German Government, the French have cut off the railway service between Germany and Switzerland except the Holland-Swiss express, and have pushed forward from Strasbourg.

The view has been expressed in this country that the course of the French has been provocative of war. That, however, is not the view of the French themselves. On the contrary, they believe that their action has done much to forestall possible war. There is good reason to believe that before the Ruhr occupation German interests were establishing themselves in Russia where they could proceed in preparation for the manufacturing of munitions without being under the surveillance of the Allies. There is also every reason to believe that Essen in the Ruhr could itself have been transformed back into a center of munition manufacture as rapidly as it was changed from the manufacture of munitions to the manufacture of other products. Now the French believe, and not without reason, that Russia will not engage in an adventure with Germany while the French control the Ruhr.

Whether it takes two to make a quarrel or not, it certainly takes two to make a peace. Germany has shown not the least inclination to lay the basis for peace in the only basis which peace can have—good faith. As long as Germany maintains this attitude, peace can be assured only by the exercise of some kind of international police power; and it is that power which France, with the aid of Belgium, and to a degree of Italy, and with the moral support of the other Continental nations of Europe, is exercising.

## WILL THE TURKS SIGN OR FIGHT?

When the day came fixed by the Allies for a direct reply from the Turks to the proposed treaty put before them by the other Powers, the answer was a positive refusal to sign the treaty in the form presented. This meant at first glance the break-up and collapse of the Lausanne Conference, and the situation was so described by the despatches.

Within twenty-four hours, however, the question arose whether the Lausanne effort at peace was dead or was in a state of suspended animation. The outlook seemed black. Lord Curzon left Lausanne for Great Britain with the remark, "It is incredible that the Turks refuse this peace." M. Bompard declared, "It is a crime." The movement away from the scene of negotiations was instant. But after a day had elapsed the situation began to look more possible of solution. On February 6, Paris despatches, purporting to be based on statements from the French Government, said that the Turks were prepared to sign a peace whose terms will leave aside Mosul, the economic arrangements, and the Greek indemnity for future negotiations.

From Lausanne, on the same day, despatches came declaring that M. Bompard, head of the French delegation, after an interview with Ismet Pasha, was of the opinion that the Turkish representative had receded from his uncompromising attitude and would accept the text previously submitted to him as regards Capitulations, while the Allies had already made concessions as to other points, so that altogether there seemed to be no serious obstacle to a renewal of negotiations. This might be either at Lausanne, where some of the

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delegates and even the British secretariat remained, or it might be at Paris, or at some other new meeting-place.

If we accept the press accounts of Ismet Pasha's statement to the correspondents after he had refused to sign the treaty, it would appear that not so much the question of the Capitulations as the economic clauses were unacceptable to the new Turkish Government. Ismet laid great stress on the assertion that it would be "economic slavery" for his country to subscribe, as he said, to vast contracts and concessions made by former régimes, especially during the Allied occupation, without even knowing what they were. And again he declared, according to the correspondents' report, that he wanted the world to know that the treaty was refused because "it strangled us economically." The average observer cannot see in this contention anything that is impossible of discussion and agreement.

Ambassador Child has been active in trying to bring the disputants together, and, according to the latest advices we have had, still maintains hope that the negotiations may be renewed.

So the matter stands as we are going to press with this issue. It seems hardly thinkable that Turkey should attack the British or French forces and thus begin a war which would be injurious to the world at large, but which would almost certainly result also in defeat and complete loss of political power for the Turkish party now in the ascendancy and to whom concessions have already been granted that would have seemed monstrous a year ago.

### DEATH FROM A DISTANCE

THE loss of life at Hilo Bay in Hawaii on February 4 was not remarkable because of the number of persons who died (ten or twelve), but because of the nature of the disaster. These people, chiefly fishermen, were overwhelmed and drowned by an enormous wave which traveled between two and three thousand miles in the Pacific from the place of its origin. This great distance was traversed by the wave in six and one-half hours. Its cause was undoubtedly an earthquake, but no one knows precisely where that earthquake occurred. The seismographs in various parts of the world approximated the position, and that position was in a part of the Pacific Ocean where no islands exist. Therefore the eruption of the earth was evidently at the bottom of the sea, and it is not impossible that it may have forced some portion of the bottom of the sea above the surface so as to form an absolutely new island. That, however, will have to be verified by navigators.

A wave such as this which created havoc at a distance of nearly three thousand miles is usually called a tidal wave, and the question is often asked why the word tidal is used, when the wave has no connection whatever with the tides. The explanation is that tremendous waves for which there was no obvious explanation were once thought to be caused by some condition of the tides, and accordingly the term tidal wave came to be used for any extraordinary ocean movement of the wave nature, although all, or almost all, of such waves are as a matter of fact produced by earthquakes just as was this which devastated the coast of Hawaii.

## THE BRITISH WAR DEBT

A TENTATIVE agreement has been reached for the settlement of the debt of the British Government to the United States Government, growing out of cash advances and other expenditures during the European War.

Put in its simplest terms, this debt now amounts to four billion six hundred million dollars ($4,600,000,000). The British Government is to have sixty-two years for the payment of this amount. In other words, annual payments will be made that in sixty-two years will wipe out both the capital sum and the interest. For the first ten years interest will be at the rate of 3 per cent; for the balance of the term interest will be at the rate of 3½ per cent. This plan has been worked out by the American Debt Funding Commission in conjunction with Commissioners of the British Government. It is announced that the British Cabinet approves of the plan, which means of course that Parliament will ratify it.

It now only remains for the Congress of the United States to ratify the agreement. There will be undoubtedly a vigorous debate when the plan is officially laid before Congress by the President. This is right. Congress, representing the American people, has a duty carefully to consider and thoroughly to inform itself regarding such a vast financial operation on the part of the Government, but it is ardently to be hoped that the debate will not be long, nor conducted on a partisan basis. American and British experts of the first rank have worked the plan out, and if it is promptly adopted it will undoubtedly be a most important step in the stabilizing of international finance in the English-speaking world.

The American objections to the plan are from two curiously opposite points of view. There is a large body of well-informed Americans, represented by intelligent statesmen in both houses of Congress, who think that the American Government is exacting too much from the British. There are also, apparently, members of Congress who think the terms are too easy for the British. The latter base their criticism on the fact that the American Government borrowed large sums of money from its citizens, by the sale of Liberty Bonds, on which it is paying from 3½ per cent to 4¼ per cent; that the proceeds of this borrowing were lent to the British; and that the British are now paying 3 and 3½ per cent to the American Government, while the American Government is paying to its citizens 3½ and 4¼ per cent.

On a strict, cold, mathematical, financial basis all this is undoubtedly true. We believe, however, that if it were possible to get a referendum from the taxpayers of the United States, they would regard this slight difference in interest as a very small and well-deserved contribution to our partners and allies in the Great War. If it had not been for the British and the French, the United States would sooner or later have had to fight Germany single-handed. That is why there is a not inconsiderable public opinion in favor of cancellation of the war debts.

Those who think the United States can "go it alone," commercially and socially and politically independent of the rest of the world, will estimate these things on a per centum basis. Those who have come to realize that the civilized nations of the world must all stand or fall together will regard the proposed settlement of the British debt as seemingly advantageous to the United States—so much so, indeed, that they shrink a little from he coldness of its calculation, and wish that somehow or other it might have embodied a little more generosity. If, however, the generous-minded can forget its mathematical frigidity, we think that those who want all war debts paid as nominated in the bond will do well not to strain too much the quality of their mercy.

## BOOKS, TOMBS, AND FORDS

SOME people have been worrying their heads lately over the question of the ten best books to take with them on a prolonged sojourn on a desert island. Most of the lists which we have seen start out with the Bible

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and Shakespeare and then diverge in as many directions as there are lists of books. One might as well try to pick out a list of such books for some one else as to try to pick out a husband or a wife for a friend. But there is no proof that both of these efforts will not be attempted again in the future as they have been so frequently in the past.

There is a problem of selection, however, which involves a smaller element of personal preference than the selection of a book or a life partner. It is a problem suggested by the opening of the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

If you were to carry with you into a mausoleum objects representative of our twentieth-century civilization, what would you select? What would you choose for the benefit of some archæologist of the year 6000 which would give him as adequate an idea of our civilization as the objects in the Egyptian tombs have given us of life along the Nile four thousand years ago? Remember that the Egyptians used models as well as full-sized articles. In your speculations you need not confine yourself to objects which could be placed full-sized in a burial chamber.

It would be interesting to know what the American people would most like to have preserved for a remote posterity. Besides, of course, a Ford car.

## WOMEN'S RIGHT TO FAIR PLAY

"WHAT we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges," said a judge of the Illinois Supreme Court in an opinion as to the constitutionality of a law framed to protect women workers against excessive working hours. In these words he touched the ultimate reason why laws applying to the labor conditions of women as women are justified by humane considerations.

Two cases are about to be argued before the United States Supreme Court in which this principle is involved. It would be improper and impertinent to speculate as to what the decision will be, but we may indicate briefly the nature of the question.

Minimum wage laws relating to women exist in thirteen of our States and in Great Britain, France, Norway, Austria, Argentina, and eight of the Canadian provinces. The principle was approved by the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon case some six years ago. It might seem, therefore, odd that there could still be a legal dispute as to whether minimum wage laws for women are Constitutional. But new aspects of such questions arise, and it is perfectly proper for litigants to ask for such a decision from the Supreme Court as will deal fully with the basic issues.

Not long ago the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by a decision in two cases in which a majority of the judges concurred declared that such a minimum wage law as now exists in the District is unconstitutional. One judge only, Mr. Chief Justice Smyth, dissented. Both opinions are elaborate and discuss the matter almost exhaustively.

The two cases are practically one and the same. A girl elevator operator in a children's hospital was receiving a monthly wage of $35. The Minimum Wage Commission of the District fixed the least monthly wage to be paid women workers of this kind at $71.50. Unfortunately for this girl, Willie Lyons, the result was that she was discharged, and a man operator employed at a monthly wage less than $71.50. Later the hospital and the girl brought actions to enjoin the Minimum Wage Board from enforcing the order. On these facts the cases were tried, carried up to the Supreme Court of the District, and will now come before the United States Supreme Court.

The majority opinion of the Court was based on the Constitutional right of every woman to make contracts for wages. It holds that a wage-earner has as good a right to accept low wages as she has to insist upon high wages. To interfere with this freedom of contract, in the opinion of the decision, would be to violate the duty of courts "to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachments thereon." The decision can find no vindication for the Minimum Wage Law as a proper exercise of the police power. It says: "High wages do not necessarily tend to good morals, or the promotion of the general welfare. The standard of virtue and morality is no higher among the prosperous than among the poor. Their worth can not be measured in dollars and cents, or promoted by a legal subsidy." Over and over again the decision emphasizes its belief that the police power cannot be employed, as it says, "to level inequalities of fortune." The decision finds it altogether beyond the power of Congress to fix wages as between private individuals, and holds that this is what the fixing of a minimum wage means. The decision finds no excuse for such fixing of wages; even although Congress declared the purpose of the act to be necessary "to protect the women and minors of the District from conditions detrimental to their health and morals resulting from wages which are inadequate to maintain decent standards of living."

On the other hand, Chief Justice Smyth is certain that it lies within the right of Congress, and not of the courts, to decide whether such a law is called for, and that the Court's authority is limited to the single question, Has Congress a right to pass the act? He finds that right under the police powers inherent in all legislative bodies. He boldly declares that the act is not necessarily illegal because it interferes with freedom of contract, and concedes that it does so interfere. But he adds: "Every statute exerting police power interferes with freedom of contract," and he quotes a decision in a famous case in which it is stated that the right to make contracts is subject "to the essential authority of Government to maintain peace and security, and to enact laws for the promotion of the health, safety, morals, and welfare of those subject to its jurisdiction."

Comparing the question of hours of labor with that of wages, Justice Smyth finds that wages have as close a relation to health and decent living as hours of labor do. Now it is well established that the States may through commissions limit the hours of labor of women and children if considerations of health, decency, and morals show that it is desirable. The same thing, so this dissenting Judge's opinion holds, applies to the hours of labor. He adds: "In a broad sense, the act is not a wage-fixing measure, but a measure to prevent the confiscation of a working woman's labor by those who have the economic power to do it."

The question whether or not Congress was right in believing that there should be a minimum wage law in the District of Columbia, says Justice Smyth, does not affect its constitutionality. It was for Congress to decide that. As a matter of fact, Congress acted after an investigation in which six hundred women workers were interviewed, half of whom were earning less than $8 per week and over two-thirds of whom were earning less than $10 a week, while the least sum for which board and lodging in the District could be had was $35 a month. The inquiry showed that forty-five per cent of these six hundred women had to have outside assistance in order to live with reasonable comfort.

Legislators and courts alike have in recent times broadened their ideas as to the police powers of States and Congress. It is evident that on the construction to be placed on this point will

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chiefly depend the forthcoming decision of the United States Supreme Court. Nothing is more improbable than that it will reverse its former support of the principle that for the sake of the welfare of the community the health of women and children in industry may be guarded by special and adequate legislation.

# THE MOVIES

## SHOULD THEY BE CENSORED?—ARE THEY IMPROVING?—WHAT IS THEIR INFLUENCE?—WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE GO TO THEM?—DO THEY REPRESENT PUBLIC TASTE?—WHO DESIGN THEM? PRODUCE THEM? DISTRIBUTE THEM? EXHIBIT THEM?—ARE THE MOVIES IN THE BEST POSSIBLE HANDS?—ARE THE MOVIES AN ENTERTAINMENT PRINCIPALLY FOR CHILDREN?—MUST THE MOVIES BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM THE PRESS OR THE STAGE?—WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE AND AUTHORITIES OF YOUR TOWN, YOUR STATE, DOING ABOUT THEM?

THE very name suggests familiarity, personal interest, even affection—the movies.

The church is revered, the school is respected, but the movie is almost loved. Actors are objects of interest and sometimes of admiration, baseball players are heroes, but movie stars are familiar friends. Government commands loyalty, but the movie house commands devotion.

Few copies of this issue or any issue of The Outlook fall into the hands of people who do not at least occasionally go to the performance of motion pictures.

Not all of those who go even frequently to the movies share the common devotion, feel special friendship for the stars, or mix with their interest in the pictures any feeling of affection; but all have some opinion about the movies based on experience.

We want our readers to write to us freely about the movies. We want to know what they think of them, what the children of their acquaintance think of them, what their neighbors and their friends and their friends' neighbors and their neighbors' friends think of them. We want to know especially what experience they have had with them, what they have seen in the movie houses, that is significant and forms the basis of their judgment.

What has led us to ask these questions of our readers is the following communication. It comes from one who has been active as a neighbor and citizen in city, village, and suburb and as a participant in the development of a wholesome, joyous, and friendly community life. We print it not as the expression of our views but as a stimulus to our readers and as an example of the effect of one experience on an intelligent and public-spirited observer. Following this communication is a statement of some of the problems of the movies as we see them. One argument for the censorship of the movies is presented in this communication, and therefore we state some of the arguments on the other side. For the present we wish to withhold an expression of our own opinion on these disputed questions, partly because we want our readers to base their letters on their own experience, not on our judgment, and partly because we expect our own judgment to be influenced by the arguments and the experiences which our readers will put into their letters.—THE EDITORS.

## I—AN EXPERIENCE WITH THE CENSORS

ON May 14, 1921, a law was passed in Albany empowering the Governor to appoint a commission of three, to be known as the Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York, to regulate the exhibition of motion pictures in this State. This body is popularly known as the Censors. No motion picture may be legally exhibited before the general public in the State of New York without a license or permit[1] granted by this Motion Picture Commission.

The Commission has the right to refuse licenses to pictures only if they are obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, sacrilegious, or of such a character that their exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime. No picture may be refused a license because it is vulgar, or silly, or offends against good taste, or because it lacks literary or dramatic qualities. This Commission has been actively at work a little over a year and a half, and in that time it has had to refuse licenses to one hundred odd films and has made about three thousand cuts or eliminations in others. Synopses of the plots of all rejected films are on file at the Commission's headquarters in New York, where they may be seen by accredited persons. Some of these plots are so unspeakably obscene or cruel that it seems as if only a mind diseased and perverted by drugs could have conceived them. No reputable magazine or newspaper would publish these synopses for any purpose.

There is now danger that the Motion Picture Commission will be abolished. It is opposed on several grounds. Some people believe that it is expensive to the State, while, as a matter of fact, it is slightly profitable. The maintenance of the Commission to date has cost a little over $70,000, while it has turned over to the State treasury about $100,000 in license fees.

The American people, quite properly, like to do their own thinking and choosing in the matter of their entertainment, and so they resent censorship as something which seems to distrust their good judgment and decency. The typical American is undoubtedly the most decent and refined person in the world to-day, but he is very innocent, even green, about some things. Few of those who oppose the censorship realize what unpleasant experiences complete liberty of choice in the way of motion pictures would involve them in. And it must be remembered that a large proportion of all movie audiences are children, most of whom crave excitement, have the prurient curiosity natural to adolescence, and have no critical faculties whatever. To subject these young people to opportunities to see such vicious movies as those rejected by the censors

[1] To any picture which had been exhibited before August 1, 1921, the Commission was required by the act to grant a permit for further exhibition, provided application for such permit was received within thirty days after the act went into effect. A permit might be revoked, however, on the reasonable complaint of responsible citizens. Several such permits have been revoked.

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would be a crime. Then, too, it is a fact that hundreds of children who attend the movies belong to families too poor to provide alternative entertainment of a high class or too ignorant or inarticulate to counteract the effect of bad movies by wise teaching and influence. A man whose film had been rejected by the Commission said he could not understand their objection. "Why," he said, "this film is not meant for people like you. It would be shown below Fourteenth Street." And yet our poorer and less well educated families are as anxious as any in the land that their children should acquire upright standards of thought and behavior.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hays, who, though an employee and representative of the producers, avows high aspirations for the industry with which he has cast in his lot, also opposes the continuance of the Commission. He said recently in an address before the General Federation of Women's Clubs: "There is one place, and one place only, where the evils can be eliminated and the good and great advantages of motion pictures retained, and that is at the point where and when the pictures are made. It can be done then and there, make no mistake about that." The Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America, Inc. (of which Mr. Hays is President), announce as their purpose in their formal articles of association, "establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion-picture production." Even if, for the sake of argument, it be granted that this organization will live up absolutely to its stated purpose, are there not other producers besides those in Mr. Hays's organization? If no outside power existed to curb the general exhibition of motion pictures, is it not likely that new independent producers would organize to stage salacious films for the sake of the money to be made out of them? And what restraint would there be over foreign films? Some of the nastiest films come from abroad. What power could keep these out of our theaters?

As it is, some of the films rejected by the New York Commission have been exhibited in New Jersey, where there is no censorship. People from New York go over to certain theaters across the river where it is known that low scenarios are given.

Two bills to abolish the Commission have been introduced in the Albany Legislature. At the time of writing no date has been announced for a public hearing. All those interested in maintaining a high standard for our movies should watch the newspapers for notice of this hearing and attend, if possible. In the meantime it would help matters to write protests against these bills to one's representatives in Albany.

W. B. A.

# II—HOW OPINIONS DIFFER

W. B. A.'s communication is the result of observing the New York State Motion Picture Commissioners at work for several hours. It presents, of course, only one problem, censorship, in one State, New York. That problem, however, is one of the most difficult of all problems connected with motion pictures, and New York City, being the principal point of distribution for films, as well as being the largest city in the country, gives to any action on the part of New York State National effect.

Censorship is an unpopular word. It implies repression, arbitrary power, a displacement of public opinion by the opinion of a bureaucrat. Those, however, who advocate official public censorship of motion pictures point out the difference between censorship under conditions in America to-day and the sort of censorship to which John Milton gave a bad name and for which no free people will stand. In the old days the censor was an arbitrary official representing not the public will but a monarch or a privileged class. His duty was to see that nothing was done or said by the common people or by any individual that would encroach upon the privileges of the class or the monarch. To-day the censor is not in that sense a censor at all. He is an officer representing public opinion, and his duty is to see to the proper administration of a law providing for a certain kind of licenses. The censor is therefore rather a licenser.

Every one admits that in the presentation of moving pictures, as in the presentation of plays on the public stage, there must be some discrimination. The whole dispute concerns the way by which that discrimination shall be exercised.

The usual way is to permit the public presentation of anything which any producer or exhibitor thinks expedient, and then to hold him responsible before the courts for any violation of the law safeguarding public morals. This is the method adopted concerning the publication of books and periodicals. No public official is assigned to publishing houses to see what "copy" is accepted and to edit it before it goes to press. If a publisher decides to publish something morally degrading, he is permitted to do so; but, then, if the police or other officials are awake to their duty, he is arrested and tried, and, if found guilty, punished. This is the plan followed with regard to motion pictures in, for example, Massachusetts. Last fall there was an energetic campaign for the establishment in that Commonwealth of a licensing system or censorship. The question was submitted to the voters, and it was decided in the negative. Massachusetts therefore has deliberately chosen to trust to the ordinary police power of the State as exercised through the courts after offenses have been committed. By those who believe this is the right way to hold the movies up to proper standards it is believed that producers, distributers, and exhibitors will all be more likely to exercise the needed discrimination themselves if they know that a violation of public morals will be prosecuted, and if they find that their responsibility for this discrimination is taken over by an official board. The opponents of censorship say that the real problems of the movies are not met by censorship. No government censors can deal legitimately with any other questions than those of elementary morals, and therefore censors leave untouched and unremedied some of the worst evils. Vulgarity, sensationalism, irreverence, may be as corruptive as any open violation of a sense of decency and morality. If films violating standards of good taste are licensed, they gain a currency which they would not have otherwise. Thus the public gets a false sense of security, it is argued; and the producers or exhibitors do also, for even with a licensing board in operation the exhibitor may find himself called before a court. Moreover, it is said that the power put into the hands of a licensing committee is too great to be exercised by any administrative body, for it may be used to the ruin of the business. Theoretically the censors may represent public opinion, but practically they represent only their own personal views of what public opinion is, it is argued; and their rejection of a film is really thus the imposition of the standards of a group or class upon the public. If a film is contrary to law, the producer ought to be punished according to law, but if it is not, then, ask the opponents of censorship, why set up the authority of a board? The real censors, they say, should be the public, and if public standards are disregarded there is reason then, not for censorship, but for law enforcement.

In favor of censorship we refer to the arguments made by W. B. A. in the communication printed above. To these arguments others might be added: that, whereas the law punishes the exhibitor, who is often as much a victim as the public, censorship brings the responsibility home to the producer, who ought to be held responsible; that the law cannot make the nice discrimination that trained minds and administrative positions can make; that theater-goers, whom opponents of censorship would make the real censors, are not the whole public, and are in fact selected from the public by the very films themselves, so that the worst films would attract the worst censors; and that the necessary technicalities of legal procedure cause such delays that incalculable harm may

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be done by a film before it is removed from public performance, and that in the meantime by the very legal operation the harmful film is likely to be widely advertised.

Apart from this question of censorship, however, there are many other questions.

What are communities doing not merely to prevent the exhibition of bad films but to promote the exhibition of good films?

Has a white list—a public listing of wholesome films—been tried anywhere successfully?

Are exhibitors in the towns and villages of America as eager to maintain high standards as the people generally?

Are there any exhibitors who in their several communities are leaders in improving the standards?

Are the films shown in small towns and villages to-day better than they were ten years ago or five years ago?

Are children benefited or injured by motion pictures?

What makes people hesitate to let their children go to the movies? Is it because the movies affront their intelligence? Or set low standards of art? Or provide poor entertainment? Or tend to degrade standards of morals?

Are the sort of people that control the moving-picture houses and moving-picture producing or distributing companies the sort that ought to have the power they exercise?

To what extent should the nature of the movies be determined by what is fit for children? Have adults a right in this respect that children are bound to respect? Or is the interest of children so large in the movies that it ought to be controlling?

Are the people that go to the movies representative of all sorts and conditions in the community?

Are there any tendencies discernible in the movies that indicate the creation of a new form of really fine art?

We shall welcome letters from our readers who would like to enter into a discussion of these and other questions concerning the movies. We cannot promise to print all of them or any of them; but we promise that we shall read them with interest and will do what we can to let The Outlook serve as an exchange of ideas on this subject. We shall understand that we have liberty to print any letter or print any passage from any letter, giving or withholding the name of the writer as we think best, unless the writer of the letter gives word to the contrary.—THE EDITORS.

# SANFORD—NEITHER RADICAL NOR REACTIONARY

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM TENNESSEE

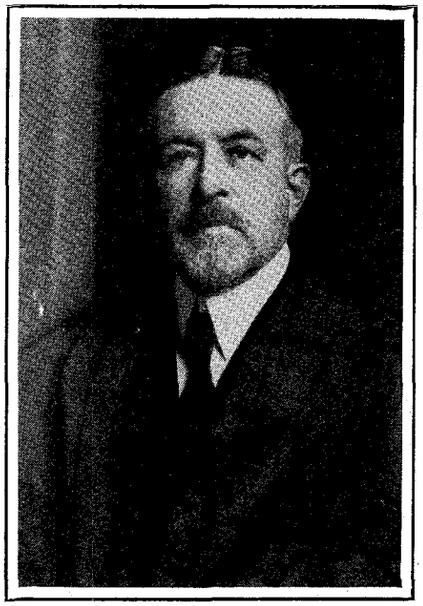
### BY GEORGE F. MILTON, JR.

WHAT manner of man is Edward Terry Sanford, the East Tennessee judge who has been appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Harding? Is he another Butler, or another Brandeis? What can the people of the country expect from him? Questions such as these are to be expected, and deserve answer.

The present-day conception of the Supreme Court as the ultimate director of public polity, susceptible only to the wearisomely tedious machinery of Constitutional amendment, makes of vital importance the attitude and environmental background of each Justice. The mental cast of the members of the Nation's high court is conceivably of far more importance to our welfare than that of the Secretary of State, or of the President.

Upon such matters as the sacredness of capital, as contrasted with the sacredness of man; the conflicting rights and values of collectivism and individualism; the ingress of governmental agencies into realms hitherto kept for private initiative, the present Supreme Court is constantly passing; its decisions call for statesmanship of the highest order. Already the members of the Court are sharply divided into conservatives and progressives. The recent appointments of Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Butler have been heralded as gains for those who prefer things as they are—especially so, as former Justice Clarke was a moderate progressive. What manner of man is Mr. Justice Sanford?

Edward Terry Sanford is not a Landis, nor an Anderson; nor is he a Sutherland, nor a Butler. The fears of the liberals on this point may as well be stilled. He is more of the mental stripe of Mr. Justice Holmes than of Mr. Justice Brandeis; yet his openness of mind, breadth of culture, and innate liberalism of thought class him, in my mind, as a distinctly valuable addition to the Supreme bench. He possesses what I would call, for the want of a better word, a justiciable mind.



Keystone

EDWARD TERRY SANFORD, NEWLY APPOINTED JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

The fact that he is a Republican is the least important thing about him. The unanimity with which the members of the Democratic party in Tennessee and elsewhere in the South have indorsed him and sought to aid his appointment indicates in a measure the esteem in which he is held where known. Labor leaders, capitalists, Democratic Congressmen, Republican Governor, Democratic Legislature, urged his choice. There have been hints of opposition from one individual only, and that vigorously denied. Democratic editors were as zealous for Judge Sanford as if he were of their own party. The South is proud of the new Justice, and presents him to the Nation as a true representative of that spirit of idealism and common sense which has distinguished our material and ethical advance in the two past decades.

When I said that the fact that he was a Republican was the least important thing about Judge Sanford, I did not mean to infer that he is without convictions, or political agenda. Far from it. Unlike many of his party in the South, he is not a Republican for revenue only. He is an East Tennessean, and to those who know the South this is an illuminating political classification.

In the Civil War East Tennesseans were notable for their fidelity to the Union. The State won the sobriquet "Volunteer State" during that war, not only by her contribution of two hundred thousand men to the Stars and Bars, but by the hundred thousand who fought for the Stars and Stripes. East Tennesseans owned few slaves; they had a pronounced strain of Scotch-Irish, which made them tough, tenacious, liberty-loving. They had scant sympathy for Jeff Davis, Alexander Stephens, slave-owners, or States' rights. More than all that, they loved the Union. From the days of John Sevier and the short-lived backwoods State of

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Franklin, East Tennesseans had been devoted to the Federal establishment. They had not joined with the Jeffersonians of Kentucky in the famous "Kentucky Resolutions." Whigs carried Tennessee as much as the Democratic-Republicans. Andrew Jackson with his stern veto on Nullification exemplified the East Tennessean.

With the break-up of the Union, Tennessee divided into two hostile camps. In the eastern portion the famous "Parson" Brownlow, who preached his Union sermons with a pistol by his Bible, led the people. Andrew Johnson, that magnetic, remarkable, much misunderstood tailor of Greeneville, Horace Maynard, Oliver H. P. Temple, and dozens of other sturdy leaders, kept alive the Union spirit. The mountaineers not only talked—they enlisted with Grant and Sherman, or fought a guerrilla war in the hills. The same was true in the northwestern part of Virginia (to-day a new State), and in the southwestern tip; in eastern Kentucky, north Georgia; in fact, in most of the mountainous regions of the South, where the economic interests of the inhabitants differed materially from those of the agrarian, slave-owning secessionists. In consequence, East Tennessee has since 1865 been an island of Republicanism in the Solid South. Its politics is just as much a matter of inheritance and environment as that of Alabama or the State of Maine.

Judge Sanford's Republicanism comes from this environment. His own family is not numbered among the oldest inhabitants of Knox County. His father came from New York, a year or so after the close of the Civil War; his mother was a Chavannes, a Swiss family which came to this country and South but little sooner. He was born in Knoxville, July 23, 1865, and had his early schooling there, graduating with baccalaureate honors from the University of Tennessee in 1883.

Edward Sanford, his father, was much concerned in Republican politics in the State, and at one time was active leader of the party in Tennessee. He was a strong, positive character, who carried great weight in his time. He sent his son to Harvard to study law, and the latter's six years there brought him a Master's degree and an LL.B. It also made him a believer in free trade, and quite sympathetic to the economic theories of the Manchester school.

When he returned to Knoxville to engage in the practice of law, young Sanford did not break with his father politically, but, out of deference to the elder's devotion to him, entered the Republican party. He was not in the rough and tumble of politics, however, devoting his efforts to briefs and cases, historical research, and teaching. He was a law lecturer at the University of Tennessee from 1898 to 1907. During these years he delved deeply into the early history of Tennessee, particularly the settlement and early trials, the effect of the Scotch-Irish strain, and pioneer records. A brochure of Judge Sanford's on the first Tennessee Constitution is a classic to this day.

In January, 1907, President Roosevelt appointed the Knoxville man Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and he served in this capacity until June, 1908, when he was named Federal Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, the office he has held until his nomination for the United States Supreme Court. It is in these last fourteen years that Judge Sanford has made the reputation which has so endeared him to the South.

The man himself is neither business man nor politician. He is as gentle as a woman and as brave as a lion. He has none of the theatricality of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, nor the dogmatism of a Butler. He is not a professional patrioteer, "hundred per center," nor labor-baiter. Americanism is dear to his heart—the true type of Americanism, of love for the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights. He is an ideal judicial officer of the Federal Government; conscientious, kindly, precise, and open-minded.

There is about him, on the bench, an impressive dignity. Federal courts usually give an air of sternness, from the judge's robes, the unhurried proceedings, the quaint forms. But under Judge Sanford this has been crowned with a sense of poise and detachment. As presiding officer of the court he offers a picture worthy the pencil of an artist. There is none of the lackadaisical inattention to proceedings too frequently noticed. The Judge sits easily, listening alertly to testimony or argument. He guards the rights of defendants scrupulously, no matter what public sentiment on the case is. He conforms to the quaint old injunction to judges to "administer equal and indifferent justice to all," indifferent being used in the sense of impartial.

I am reminded of a remark to me by one defendant, a notorious distiller, who was on trial; the evidence in the case was overwhelmingly against the man, and he saw the inevitable. "I had rather get a year in Judge Sanford's court than go free in any other," he told me. "I always know that I'm getting a square deal here, and I don't in the other places." This well illustrates the feeling of the region. East Tennessee has always been vexed with the distiller and transporter—or, to use the argot of the moment, the "'shiner" and "'legger." Even in pre-Volstead days 'shiner trials were frequent. Federal dockets through the mountain South have been cluttered with illicit whisky cases for decades. Judge Sanford has handled these well. He leaves the violators under no illusions, but the offenses must be proven before they are convicted. The offenders, when they are tried before him, come to an adequate realization that they have offended the majesty of the law.

That phrase, "the majesty of the law," has almost gone out. We are accustomed to think of the power of this law, the oppressive nature of the penalties of that; we whisper that this judge drinks too much, this other one is a muttonhead, still a third a henchman of corporate interests. But not about Judge Sanford. Even a casual visitor to his court is impressed with the atmosphere of solemnity; it isn't an air of mourning, nor of grief, but you feel that grave things are under consideration, which are requiring the full thought of the judge, and the jury, the lawyers, and the witnesses, so that the United States of America will not be offended against, and so the Nation will not commit an injustice against the defendant. Judge Sanford is far from pompous. He has the natural courtesy and gentility of one to the manor born. His accents are full and firm, but neither harsh nor overbearing. He is conscious that in him is vested the judicial power of the Nation; and is properly determined that proper respect and gravity shall be observed.

This is had in full measure. It is not mere lip service, but from the heart. He has sentenced many a lawbreaker to the Atlanta penitentiary, but they do not go with rage in their hearts. I have never heard of a threat to "get" him; he doesn't need to go armed to protect his life, or to have a body-guard during labor troubles. His acts reveal his fearlessness, honesty, and candor. The lawyers who practice before him are of all parties and beliefs. Some do little but defend bootleggers and dope peddlers. Others are blue-law advocates. There are liberals, radicals, conservatives, reactionaries. Yet all are agreed on one point—Judge Sanford is the "squarest" man and the best judge in the entire South.

Let me point out here that he is not a partisan. He is not a labor-baiter; none of the injunctions by the railways against the shopmen issued before him; manufacturers and employers do not find in him a pliant tool to wreak their will. He is a trustee of the University of Tennessee, yet the professors and instructors there have never fallen under the weight of his displeasure for their economic or political views. The faculty is not without its radical element, either. The people of the district are not treated to outbursts of rant against "bolshevism," "communism," and other "isms" by Judge Sanford.

His character is a positive rather than a negative one. He is a liberal rather than a conservative. He himself is a man of some property; a brother, Alfred Sanford, is owner of a thriving Republican daily (the "Journal and Tribune," until recently the only Republican daily in the South) in Knoxville, and another brother is a well-to-do iron foundry man at Knoxville. But this would not sway him. His sympathies are keen for the sufferings of men. He feels the woes of the offenders

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who are brought before them very deeply. He has a humanity, and a love for men and women, which more than counterbalance any capitalistic environment.

One of his intense interests is Americanism. Don't misinterpret the word. Judge Sanford knows the history and spirit of American institutions; he has dug the soil which nurtured the flower of our present civilization. He feels the rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage, with the other parts of our fundamental law. His lectures to applicants for naturalization have been models of clear, simple, beautiful English, explaining the governmental framework to the immigrants, and giving them a glimpse of the duties of citizenship they are assuming, the rights conferred on them by citizenship, and the mutual necessity of the two.

Open-mindedness is one of Judge Sanford's distinguishing characteristics. He does not prejudge his cases. He listens to the evidence, and then makes up his mind from what has been presented. His desire to be scrupulously fair is always patent. He is not hasty at decisions; he is not stampeded or bullied, or the victim of sudden emotionalism. Were a case presented, and Mr. Chief Justice Taft sitting with him, you can be sure that Judge Sanford's opinion would be Sanford's opinion and not Taft's.

It is my belief that the new Associate Justice can be considered far more a liberal gain than a conservative. His Republicanism is of the Rooseveltian strain rather than that of Taft or Harding. He is not by profession a corporation lawyer, and has not lived in that atmosphere of fat fees and sophistry. In so far as any man is able to do so, Edward Terry Sanford will carry to the issues set before him the open and truth-seeking mind of a true jurist. His is a rare mind, and the Nation will benefit from its service in this high place.

# THE FORMER SICK MAN

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

Lausanne, January 11, 1923.

THE Lausanne Conference has accomplished nothing, exclaim some impulsive newspaper correspondents. That is hardly true.

In the first place, the course of the Conference has been an unparalleled stimulant for the Turk.

He has been supposed to be a Sick Man. Here, however, he has been sitting up and taking notice—and, what is more, intelligent notice. For instance, he is showing that he can look on two sides of a problem. Certainly he can look East, and then he can look West.

Looking East, he is beginning to realize, first, that Russia can be a potential enemy as well as a present friend. Indeed, following Bolshevist suggestions concerning the Straits, the Turk might not only gratify his vengeful self by snapping his fingers in the faces of the Entente Powers, but might, without realizing it, actually and easily become a practical prisoner of the Russ.

Second, taking immediate advantage of this new Turkish apprehension and comprehension, the watchful Entente Allies have cleverly inserted the thin edge of the wedge between Bolshevist and Turk, and have even gently widened that wedge. This has been gratifying to all friends of civilization because, while, separately, Turk and Bolshevik have each unspeakably menaced civilization, together they have certainly been a precious pair. For some three years, in whatever concerned the Near East, they have actually, not merely apparently, held up pussyfoot England and pacifist France.

Third, the Entente Allies, who prior to the Lausanne Conference were supposed to be hopelessly disunited, have shown themselves united. England, France, and Italy have worked together splendidly during the past six weeks. They have formed a single impenetrable bloc. This may seem incredible. But it is a fact. May it continue to be a fact!

Lastly, America, supposed to be coming to Lausanne "hat in hand," exclusively as an observer and listener, and with a "hope-I-don't-intrude" air, is (as per Secretary Hughes in Washington) speaking right out in meeting, and, what is more, with patent and potent effect.

Of the above items the first seems the most striking—the former Sick Man metamorphosed into the New Turk.

Here is a bloodthirsty tyrant, as he has been, yet alone of the opposing forces in the World War actually emerging a victor!

He gets from his now seemingly cringing opponents more territory in Europe than he had before the World War. And why? Simply because since then he has swept over a million Greeks from their ancestral homes!

Moreover, while he at first disdained any interference by the Western Powers with regard to the freedom of the Straits (in which he was stoutly sustained by the Bolsheviks), the Conference has registered a not unsatisfactory progress in the direction of letting him down from his high perch and, instead, accommodating him with a few pleasant advantages in the Bosphorus and in the Dardanelles.

So far, so good for the New Turk. But he is more obstinate than the Old when it comes to the question of maintaining, even under a less humiliating name, the time-honored Capitulations, under which a foreigner may do business or teach school or heal disease or obtain justice or preach the Gospel. The Turk declares that henceforth any Capitulations shall be null and void and that no camouflage shall replace them.

Finally, he wants all minority peoples, save perhaps those in Constantinople, to leave the Empire.

In these matters Turkey at Lausanne has been a hard nut to crack.

(1) Because the Turk is swollen with war pride; so far from appearing here as a suppliant, defeated in the World War, he knows that his later victory in Asia Minor will stand out strikingly among all the historical happenings in that country.

(2) Because the Turk is puffed with importance from alleged moral as well as from real material gain; for the first time in his national experience he has, he claims, an up-to-date Government and not one crusted over with archaic and inveterate prejudice and Sultanic turpitudes. This is of course a naïve assumption; the creation of new systems of education, administration, and justice does not mean the working of these systems—some Turks here are beginning to realize this and are tempering their assertions by the statement that at this early date not so many proofs as might be desired can be adduced concerning the new Government's operation.

(3) Because the Turk clings to the principle of sovereignty. Put yourself in his place. We are all praising God because we are not as the Turk is. His is a rotten old concern, it is true. It has been notable for nothing save fierce, ruthless fighting and bestial, brutish behavior. It has long scandalized the world. Suddenly it sets up in new business. It is no longer the old concern, it asserts, with the old ideas, or, if you like, with the old lack of ideas. It is an entirely new affair, with new, good principles and ambitions. Hence, no matter what its past, it has a right, it affirms, now to be called a civilized nation.

Certainly its representatives here do not resemble the typical old Turk with his very Ottoman manner and Satanic suggestion. Ismet and Riza do not look like Orientals at all. They are short, stocky, plump men with very alert, active, brisk, businesslike carriage and manner and with decidedly Western brusque, positive, terse speech. If they are the outward sign of an inward grace, then Turkey must have changed.

But do they really represent Turkey?

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Or do they represent the real Turkey? For the ultimate fact is not the attitude of the Turkish delegates here, it is the attitude of the fanatic Turkish parliamentarians at Angora, where any treaty must be ratified. It is all very well for Ismet Pasha to make concessions, as he has done, on the questions of the new frontiers of Turkey-in-Europe, the freedom of the Straits, and the minority population of Constantinople; but we do not know how Angora will view these concessions. What we do know from Angora is that the Turkish delegates here have been instructed to make no more concessions on any subject. Mustapha Kemal says, to-day's despatches report, "The discussion that has been going on at Lausanne is an insult to our national pride," and adds, "New Turkey is conscious of her power and will fight for her rights."

It is well to look facts in the face. No Western Power, Turkey believes, wants to go to war to defend the rights of its own citizens under the Capitulations secured by treaty or to defend the rights of outrageously oppressed minorities. But even if any Power did, Turkey is unalterably opposed to infringements upon her sovereignty.

No matter how deprived of reason the Turk may seem to be, there is method in his madness. To him there is but one line of conduct, and it is entirely logical.

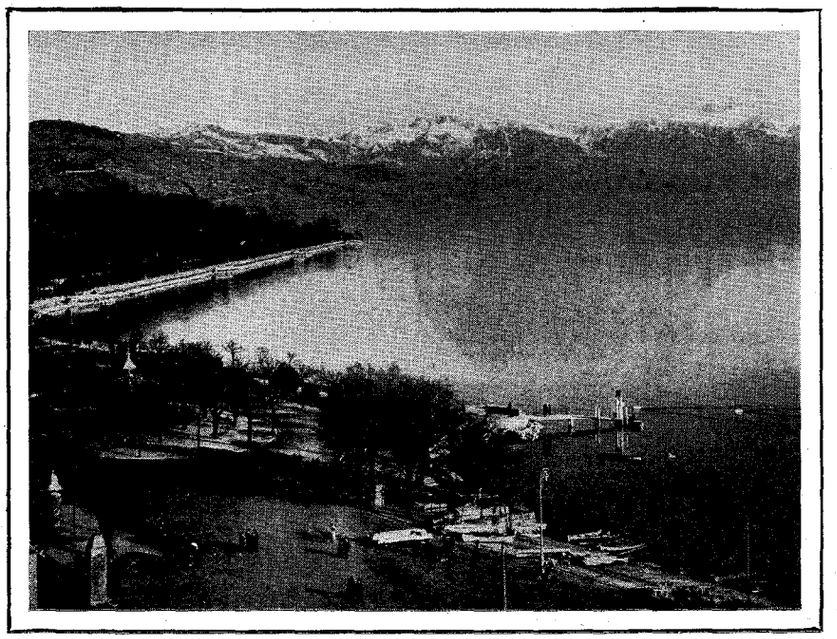
The Powers at Lausanne have to dash themselves against this rock. Yet the Lausanne Conference, on this account, need not be altogether shipwrecked. Of course the Powers should and will still try to teach the Turk that his interests, as well as theirs, are bound up in the maintenance of some form of protection to foreigners and to minorities. Yet if, true to form, the Turk continues unmoved on points most nearly touching humanity (and he will admit no responsibility for recent shameful history), something will still have been gained here were a treaty to be signed this very day on the basis of present accomplishments.

Such a treaty would at least register better conditions concerning boundaries, debts, tariffs, trade, and transportation than existed seven weeks ago. In addition, it would be an earnest of still more favorable conditions, I presume, not only in these but also in other domains.

Lausanne, January 23, 1923.

AMONG the nations Turkey has been the principal offender with regard to the problem of Minorities. This has been so scandalously evident that, in the January, 1917, statement of objects forming the basis of the understanding upon which America entered the war, we read: "The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; and the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, decidedly alien to Western civilization."

That was the feeling in January six years ago. How about the January of to-day? We find Turkey not expelled from Europe but allowed to return and even to increase her former borders. We also find that, far from relinquishing her tyranny over subject populations, she has continued that tyranny, has manifested her desire to get rid of her Minorities altogether, and, here at Lausanne, has steadily refused to grant the opportunities of concentration and autonomy desired by them.



A VIEW OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA FROM LAUSANNE

Yet even the Near-Easterners can change. Dr. Nansen's theory, greeted by many, of the exchange of populations has just had a bad setback. Since its acceptance by the Turks and the Greeks, both are now suspecting that, after all, an all-Turk state or an all-Greek state may, in the end, only accentuate inimical instincts. Europe, it is true, has encouraged the Turkish Minorities to contend for their national independence. In the World War both England and France had recourse to the use of Armenians as soldiers. And, as Lord Curzon said, Europe has made promises to them.

Europe has now left them in the lurch.

How did this happen? First of all, it was a case of Occidental impatience capitulating before Oriental patience. The Western delegates have been here two months and want to go home. The Eastern delegates have been here two months and one week and would stay here ten years if that were necessary. In the second place, the Western delegates have come to believe that at the end of ten years the Turkish delegates would be of the same mind as to-day.

Thus the will of Angora has prevailed against the world.

In truth, Turkey's course, it must be admitted, is perfectly logical. It demands the utmost respect. Turkey is entirely within her right in insisting on sovereignty. That sentiment is simply one of self-respect.

In addition, the Turk, with robust and engaging optimism, asks us to believe in a New Turkey. Without yet having proved it, New Turkey calls herself civilized. The New Turk affirms that he is "a new creature." He particularly asserts that he has nothing whatever to do with the turpitudes of past Sultans. New Turkey presents herself, an advanced democracy, she avers, certainly with a savage determination to emphasize her independence.

Turkey's past would belie belief in the possibility of present conversion. But grant the conversion. Then the Powers invite her to treat her Minorities as those Minorities would like to be treated, that is to say, protect them more effectively than if they continue to be scattered throughout the country amid Turkish populations, namely by setting apart certain districts for national Foyers or Homes. The Turks instantly repel this proposal.

These homes, it was then explained, are not to be asylums or refuges under individual but under Turkish sovereignty. The Turks repel this also as being not only lenient but insane treatment to alleged treasonable populations. To show the extent of Turkish indignation, the other day, according to the account of those present, at a sitting of the Sub-Commission on Minorities, Riza Pasha brusquely interrupted the delegate speaking, declared the statements being made of no value, and immediately left the room. The slamming door behind him certainly expressed the Turks' irritation at the continuance of the discussion of a question which, from the first, they had declared closed.

Still undiscouraged, the Powers suggest that a new nation, calling itself civilized, shall give evidence of the tolerance characterizing the govern-

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ments of other nations. All that the Foyer National signifies is simply a region set apart for one people, and no request is being made for autonomy which can not be entirely reconciled with Turkish sovereignty. The furthest that Ismet Pasha, the head of the Turkish delegation, will go is to declare that Turkey wants to give to every Minority all necessary guaranties but under law common to all. Turkey will, he announces, give to the Minorities all the advantages contained in any treaty concerning minorities so far ratified in Europe. He even goes further; in case of differences of opinion, he adds, arbitration may be invoked and the umpire will be chosen by agreement between the League of Nations and the Turkish Government. This may mean nothing at all, because the Turkish Government can be quite careful never to agree. As to the other matter, the Turks have just cynically declined to grant pleas for a minority autonomy not as great even as that enjoyed by the Ruthenians of Czechoslovakia.

For weeks the Powers have tried to get the Turk to see the problem of Minorities as they see it. They have failed. The Turk is more stubborn than ever in this respect. He will not budge. Finally, having surely gained concessions concerning the Greeks and their patriarchate at Constantinople and having apparently gained some concessions regarding amnesty, freedom of movement, etc., and lest the Lausanne Conference amount to nothing, the Allies are going to buy these concessions, together with the freedom of trade and transportation in Turkey, and the rearrangement of Turkish boundaries, debts, and tariffs, by a surrender on the subject of Minorities in general. It has actually just been announced that there is to be no further discussion of the subject! The turnabout is so amazing that it quite takes one's breath away.

Must the Minorities again be left to the Turk's tender mercies?—for, judging by the past, his promises amount to nothing. Yet he says now: "Do not judge by the past. Take present promises at their face value." Incredible as it may seem, the Powers have apparently done just this.

The Minorities are now certainly "up against it," not only with the Turks, but with the Allies. More than ever will the Armenians now repeat their proverb, "What matters it if the world be large, yet my shoe pinches?" Large as the world is, it has not been big enough to come to the aid of the Armenians, the Assyro-Chaldeans, the Greeks, the Bulgars, the Syrians, and any other minority populations in Turkey. Their fate is summarily sealed; it is decided that they shall not be mentioned in the Treaty of Lausanne. Poor indeed are they who came here to plead their piteous cause. They plead for guaranties. They receive promises—no effective protection.

Of course the Turks are elated because of their victory. The other day I was talking with Chucri Bey, and he reflected the general feeling among his colleagues by admitting that "Things are going very well for us, very well indeed." An Oriental does not usually admit anything of the sort unless things are indeed going *very* well.

The most talked-of concessions made on the subject of Minorities by the Turks are:

First, with regard to the minority populations of Constantinople. In the impulse to exclude all minority populations from Turkey, those of Constantinople were included. The most important of these are about 350,000 Greeks and some 150,000 Armenians. A sober second thought, however, showed the Turk that, by excluding these populations from his capital, he was excluding the higher order of labor and capital, artisans, employees, clerks, office people, merchants, bankers, capitalists, men of affairs. The Turk himself has never been an economist but only a fighter or farmer. Hence he soon realized that he needed the Greeks and Armenians to make the business of Constantinople prosperous. So, from a position of blind passion, prejudicial to his own interests, he finally consented that they might stay. Political considerations yielded to economic necessity.

The Turk's second concession was with regard to the Greek Patriarchate. Here the concession was certainly a real act of graciousness and large-mindedness. The Patriarchate has existed from the time of the Second Council in the year 381. Christians of whatever name would not willingly see it uprooted, but—and this is a big "but"—the Patriarch has political as well as religious power. The angry accusations of the Turks that his office has been a hotbed of intrigue and treason are probably true. How would we feel if the Church had such an establishment with such a reputation at Washington? I do not blame the Turks for their attitude. They can hardly understand the Patriarchate anyway as a religious force, and they certainly abhor it as a political force. At first they would not hear of the Patriarch's remaining in Constantinople; the matter has now been decided by the stripping away of his political power, allowing him to remain in Constantinople solely in his religious capacity as the supreme head of the Greek Church in Turkey. This decision was reached, I learned from a Turk, not because of any pressure from the adherents of the Eastern churches, but because of pressure from England and, in particular, from America.

Speaking of these two countries, the representative here at the Conference of the great Ottoman Bank in Constantinople told me to-day that, had America sent to Lausanne an ambassador with full powers and had he and his English colleague stood unswervingly for justice to the Minorities the Turk would have ended by yielding.


*A PRIZE CONTEST*

## WHAT BOOKS MEAN TO ME

DO you still find time to read books or is the pressure of modern life keeping them chained to their neglected shelves? Do you reread the books that used to hold you, or has their fascination dwindled? Do you read the classics? Have the moderns torn you away from the old standards? What of the adventures of your spirit among books? For the best brief essays on the above general subject, we will award

*a first prize of $40*
*a second prize of $25*
*a third prize of $15*

Tell us frankly what your books mean to you. How did you form the habit of reading? What book made the first big impression on you? Is your reading general in scope or has it narrowed down to some special interest? Do you read more than you used to, or less? How many volumes do you actually read in a year? Are books ever read aloud in your home? These questions are merely offered to start you ruminating on this subject; it isn't necessary to answer them specifically. What we want are your candid and authentic impressions.

*Conditions of Contest*

1. Write your name (add a pen name, if you like, for publication) and address in the upper left-hand corner of your letter.
2. All letters must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.
3. Limit your letter to 500 words of average length.
4. Your letter, to be eligible, must reach us on or before February 26, 1923.
5. We reserve the right to purchase for publication desirable letters not winning prizes.
6. Unavailable letters will not be returned.
7. The staff of The Outlook will be the judges.

*Address all letters to*
*Contest Editor,*
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY,
381 Fourth Avenue, New York.


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# DOMINATION IN THE CHINESE CHURCH

## BY FRANK T. CARTWRIGHT

THE conversation was punctuated by the coming and going of the waiters in that Shanghai restaurant, while there was a constant accompaniment of talk and laughter from the neighboring eating-rooms. It was a mixed group dining there, men of the Orient and others from the West, but all of them friends, all Christians busy in some one of the missions of China.

"If I may say it baldly," put forward Chu Seng, "the day has come for China to have a national Church, one guided and controlled by the Chinese themselves, and not by Westerners sent out and supported by foreign money."

That was rather a breath-taking statement to some of us. Its answer came from a slender Chinese teacher on the other side of the table.

"To have that sort of a Church now would, I believe, spell the end of aggressive Christian work in this land. We are not ready for one national Church. We are not ready for control of the churches in even their present form. It would be a mistake for us to have it—and yet I do wish that we had more real voice in the policies of the Church here in our land!"

I need not further detail that dinner conversation. Enough to say that the argument flowed back and forth while we stowed away the delicacies of the season, and to say further that this was but typical of scores of discussions which came up during and following the meeting of the National Christian Conference in China last May.

There is a historical setting necessary for an understanding of the question raised, and it will require but a moment for the telling.

Missions, Protestant missions, in China are not very ancient. In 1907 was celebrated the centenary of the beginning of this work. When the thin line of pioneers went into the new land, the Great Wall of distrust, suspicion, and fear was still a very real fact, and for years the missionaries worked against all manner of opposition. Converts came slowly. The work was done almost exclusively by the missionaries themselves. There was no problem relating to the position of Chinese workers, because there were practically no such workers.

But then came an upward curve in the graph of results. Men begin to join the churches. A few catechists and preachers and teachers were employed, but naturally they knew little of church work, and the missionary had perforce to be teacher to them, director of their activities, disciplinarian when necessary. In other words, he was the "big boss."

Following these long years came the time when second-generation Christians came into the service of the Church. They were frequently gifted and many of them had good educational qualifications, but in all too many instances they were treated exactly as were their predecessors, given no chance for initiative, given little except careful directions. Some of them were just as well prepared for work as were their missionary friends, having been educated in England or the United States, and they felt that they were entitled to equal voice in determining what the Church should do.

In several sections of China these men of outstanding ability and training were given high responsibility, but there are enough instances of the opposite treatment that are well known among the Chinese.

As a result of these rather opposing streams of thought, the missionary with his tradition of supremacy and direction and the Chinese with his growing sense of independence, there have come to be three rather well defined groups among the members of the churches:

(1) A numerically small but potentially strong number who have in irritation or in despair of better conditions left the membership of the churches.

(2) A much larger group of those who, while feeling the sting of what they consider discrimination, yet remain members of the Church, working for the cause of Christ as parts of the organized body.

(3) Still others, a body whose number is hard to estimate because they do not voice their feelings, who are contented with conditions as they are.

It is very difficult to say what proportion of the native membership of the Church lies within each of these groups, but to judge from conversations during recent months and from the reports of the various commissions of the National Christian Conference the first two groups bulk large enough so that their opinions must be reckoned with seriously.

Their desires can be stated almost as simply as their characteristics, but those desires are not as simply worked out as they are stated.

The last-named portion of the Church, the ones who want nothing except to pursue peace *in statu quo*, can very easily be satisfied. Foreign mission boards and missionaries need live only in the past, the foreigner in China having all the responsibility, furnishing most of the money, and getting not much of anywhere with Young China. There is no mental effort required to satisfy the demands of the demandless portion of the Church.

The middle group, which my own experience leads me to consider the largest and most influential one, wants what might be called "equal opportunity for Chinese and Westerners"—that is, they feel that the opportunities for leadership in church or in school should depend not upon the color of one's skin or the place where he was born, but upon consecration and ability. It is quite likely and understandable that they go even further than this, desiring that between two men of equal qualification the responsibility should be given to the native of the land.

And to the credit of America be it said that several denominations working in China have met this group halfway. Faculties of colleges and high schools give equal voting power to the Chinese members even when, as frequently happens, this puts the white men in the minority. Missions have given representation on finance committees (the bodies which supervise the distribution of funds from America as well as local expenses) to nationals, in some cases in a 50–50 ratio. It seems to be the policy of these churches to put all the responsibility possible upon the shoulders of Chinese who show themselves of promising caliber.

But now we come to the first group, those whose sense of injury has caused them to leave the organized Church. Some of these, joined with some of extreme radicalism within the churches, are asking for a national Church, one in which the missionary, if present at all, will have no more power than any other individual member. A few of the younger men of this coterie go to the extreme of saying that China does not need the missionary at all.

"Which way will the Christian Church in China go?" That is a logical question, but it is even more difficult than logical. To me it seems that the answer will be determined by the national history of that growing Republic. If this present unrest, rebellion against the historic forms of living, intellectual growth toward a modern civilization, continue to grip the Celestials, it is absolutely certain that the old control of church work must end. Untrammeled minds will refuse to be chained in their religious life. This condition is very largely a by-product of missions, and it is only poetic justice that the missionaries should face it.

That this outreach toward greater self-determination in church life will lead to a unified Chinese Church is a possibility, but hardly a probability. It might be a good thing for Christianity in China, although there I would question even the possibility of the good. Organic unity in the midst of four hundred million Chinese, with their varying types of psychological approach to their problems, is at least as questionable a good as in any other large mass of people. Undoubtedly, however, the growing influence and control of the Chinese in church affairs will lead to a greater degree of organic unity, and just as certainly to a unity of purpose and action.

The rate of development of the Church in China will be in direct ratio to the amount of leadership and control shown by the Chinese themselves. To that end the American churches are willing to give and to serve.



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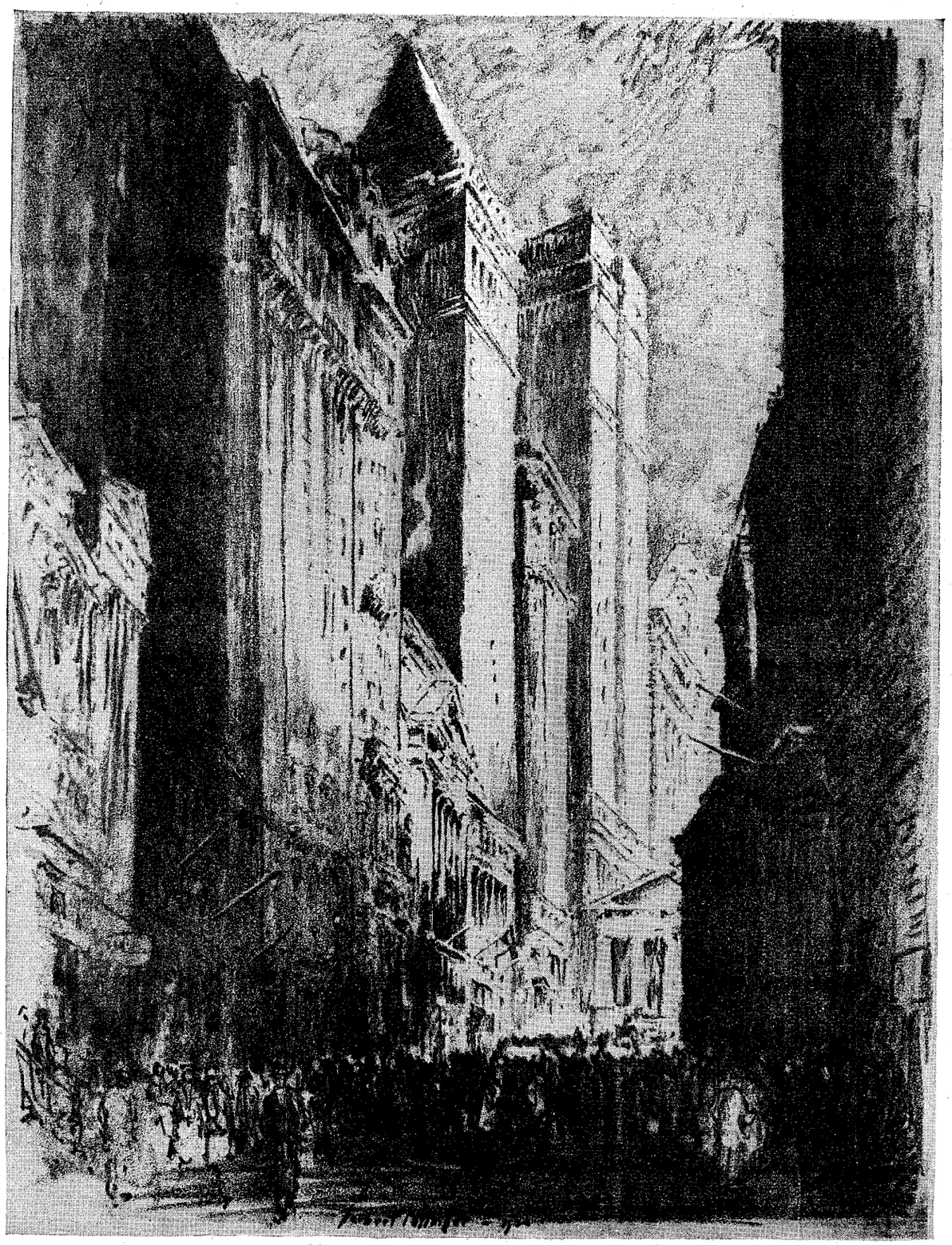
# NEW YORK'S "STATELY

FROM LITHOGRAPHS



THE FINANCIAL CENTER—BROAD AND WALL STREETS

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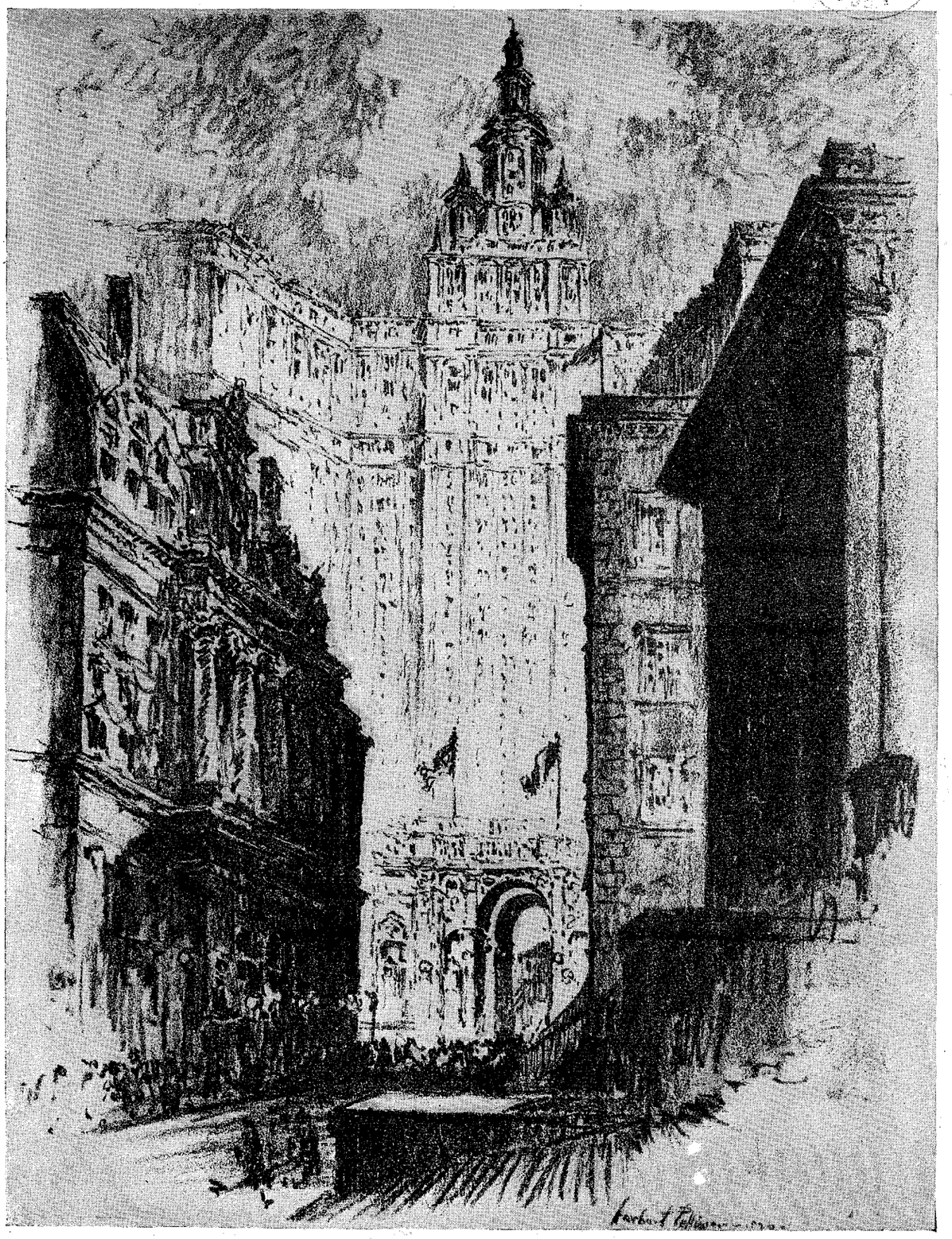
# AND AIR-BRAVING TOWERS"

BY HERBERT PULLINGER



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

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# THE FOX'S GRAVE[1]

## (KITSUNE ZUKA)

## AN ANCIENT JAPANESE FARCE

## TRANSLATED BY MICHIO ITOW AND LOUIS V. LEDOUX

IN The Outlook for January 31 was published another translation of a Japanese farce by Michio Itow and Louis V. Ledoux. In a foreword to this play, which was entitled "She Who Was Fished," Mr. Ledoux said that the Japanese farces have the same dramatic purpose as the satiric dramas played by the Greeks at the end of their great trilogies, and that they are closely akin to the rough comedies which preceded the development of Greek tragedy. Frequently these farces, Mr. Ledoux said, "make gentle sport of the clergy; sometimes they show the humorous aspects of matrimonial infelicity . . . ; and almost always they exhibit the troubles of a master with his servants. . . . And these servants, who appear again and again, have always the same names . . . and usually the same characteristics—stupidity that thinks itself cunning, and irresponsibility." We refer the reader to Mr. Ledoux's introduction in our issue of January 31 for further information concerning the Japanese farces of which "The Fox's Grave" is a characteristic example.[1]

MICHIO ITOW AS TAROKAJA

Of the legendary background of the play published herewith Mr. Ledoux says:

"Foxes in Japan have magical power Good foxes guard the rice fields and protect the families of people who have been kind to them. Bad foxes are notable players of pranks. Frequently they assume human form, appearing usually as priests or women, and a fox so metamorphosed is very difficult to distinguish from the dignified cleric or other whose form he has taken. One way to discover him is indicated in the following play; another method is to get the reflection in water, for a face so reflected will show its real form; but fried rat is an infallible detector of foxes. No fox can resist fried rat; if one is placed near where a person suspected of being a fox is about to pass and he stops to sniff the delectable odor, you are sure and can shoot; if he passes by unmoved, you are equally sure and make inward apologies for your suspicion. To be bewitched by a fox may be a serious or even fatal experience, or may result merely in being thrown into a bog or becoming the object of some other practical joke. It is far better, however, to remain on the safe side and—like Tarokaja—take no chances."

CHARACTERS: THE MASTER. TAROKAJA *and* GIROKAJA, *servants.*

*The Master is in the old court costume with long trousers that drag behind him as he walks and the heavy silk of his coat standing out stiffly behind his shoulders. He wears his short sword.*

*The servants wear short coats and hakama, trousers wide at the top and tight at the bottom.*

*The scene is the ordinary Nō stage, with the usual path for entrance, marked by pine-trees, at the rear.*

*Master.* I am a man of this neighborhood, the owner of forests and large fields. The year has been more prosperous than I expected; but lately all sorts of animals—deer and monkeys and badgers—have come into my fields and are destroying the crops. I will call Tarokaja and send him out as a guard. *Yai! yai!* Tarokaja! Are you there? (*Tarokaja enters. He crouches in the traditional attitude, with his hands on the ground.*)

*Taro. Hai.* Humbly before you.

[1] All stage rights, professional and amateur, reserved. Application to produce "The Fox's Grave" must be made to L. V. Ledoux, 99 John Street, New York City.—The Editors.



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*Master.* This is why I called you. The crops have been larger this year than I expected, but now, for that reason, deer and monkeys and badgers come trooping down from the hills and are ruining everything. You will have to go out to the fields, and if anything comes there—bird or beast—scare it away.

*Taro.* I will obey your order. Am I to go alone?

*Master.* I will send Girokaja after you. You go first.

*Taro.* I understand your wish.

*Master.* You had better keep a sharp lookout, for I hear that a fox comes out of his grave these nights and bewitches people. Take good care of the farm, and don't get bewitched yourself.

*Taro* (*murmuring*). It's fearful news; but I suppose I must be going.

*Master.* You may come back early to-morrow morning.

*Taro.* Umph!

*Master.* Eh?

*Taro.* Yes, Master. (*He stands up and begins his journey to the other corner of the stage, talking as he goes. The Master remains where he was.*) This is not the sort of job I like. . . . But I *am* sorry for Master. . . . Good walking! Here I am already. (*He looks about and then sits down.*) I might as well do my guarding right here.

*Master.* I have sent Tarokaja to guard my fields. Surely he must be lonesome. I will send Girokaja to keep him company. *Yai! yai!* Girokaja! Are you there?

*Girokaja* (*entering*). At your service.

*Master.* It is a nuisance for you, but you must go out to the fields and stay with Tarokaja.

*Giro.* I will obey the order.

*Master.* You might take something to eat with you.

*Giro.* I will do so. (*He gets up and begins his journey as Tarokaja did, the Master remaining, as before.*) Well, this is a nuisance. . . . I must get along, though. . . . Master's orders have to be obeyed. . . . Good walking! Here I am already. Oh, how dark it is! I can't be sure where here is, or there, either. It would be best to call him. Hello, hello, Tarokaja! where are you?

*Taro.* Ha! The fox is coming. It has taken Girokaja's voice. Well done, fox, but you can't fool me. First, for safety, I must wet my eyebrows.

*Giro.* Hello! hello!

*Taro.* Hello! hello! I am here.

*Giro.* Where are you?

*Taro.* Over here. Are you Girokaja?

*Giro.* Yes. Master told me to come out here to keep you company.

*Taro.* Glad to have you. (*He looks him over.*) Indeed, it is well done; an absolute resemblance. I had better get a rope about him. I say, Girokaja, a little while ago a big deer came down from that mountain over there and I frightened him so that he ran away to this mountain over here.

*Giro* (*Staring in the direction indi-*

A JAPANESE ACTOR OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

From a print by Shunyei made about 1790

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*cated*). You did a good job. (*Tarokaja puts the rope about him.*)

*Taro.* Now I have you!

*Giro.* What are you doing?

*Taro.* You wicked fox! What am I doing? You can't fool me.

*Giro.* I am Girokaja.

*Taro.* Girokaja, are you? Is that so? (*He commences tying him to one of the upright posts of the stage.*) I will tie you to this tree, eh, Mister Fox; and very soon I will take off your skin.

*Master* (*from the other side of the stage*). I sent both Tarokaja and Girokaja out to the fields to be on guard. I think I had better go and see how they are getting on. (*He makes the journey.*) Hello! hello, Tarokaja! *Yai*, Girokaja! *yai!* Hello! hello!

*Taro.* Another fox coming! This one has taken Master's voice. I'll get him, too. Hello! hello!

*Master.* Hello! hello! Where are you?

*Taro.* I am here.

*Master.* Oh, there you are. I thought you might be lonely, so I came out myself. I sent Girokaja before.

*Taro.* I have him here. (*Looking at the Master.*) What skill they have! This one also is perfect; exactly like Master. I had better rope him, too; I mustn't let myself be bewitched.

(*He throws the rope about him.*)

*Master.* What are you doing? It is I.

*Taro.* The disguise is perfect. I had better tie him to this tree, over here. They say foxes hate smoke; I must make a smudge and give them some. Hey, foxes, now will you show your tails! Let's hear you bark.

*Master.* Tarokaja, you! You are doing this to your Master. Think what you will get for it.

*Taro.* What did you say, Master Fox? Well, the other one is Girokaja Fox. I will smoke him, too. Bark for me.

*Giro.* What are you doing? What are you doing?

*Taro.* Ha, ha, ha! You don't like it, do you? Attention, foxes! I am going to bring my sickle and cut off both your skins. I don't like your sort—trying to bewitch Tarokaja. In a few moments there will be an end of you. I am going for the sickle.

(*Exit*)

*Master.* You poor fellow! Is that you over there, Girokaja?

*Giro.* Yes, sir. Are you my Master?

*Master.* To be sure I am. Are you also tied?

*Giro.* Indeed, I am.

*Master.* He says he will bring back a sickle and kill us. Is there any chance of your loosening your rope?

*Giro.* It seems as though I might get it loose. I am loosening it. I am free. Now I will come over there and untie you. What a detestable fellow Tarokaja is! What shall we do to him?

*Master* (*now free*). If we stand like this, he will never come near us. We had better get back to our places, and when he returns we will catch him and tie him up.

*Giro.* That is a good idea.

*Master.* Then, we had better take our positions.

*Giro.* All right.

(*Tarokaja re-enters.*)

*Taro.* You foxes! The pair of you. Are you still there? I will kill them with this sickle. I will kill you. I will kill you.

*Master.* Come on, Girokaja.

*Giro.* All right.

*Master.* Damn you! Catch him by the feet, Girokaja.

*Giro.* All right.

*Master.* Get the rope around him Tie him up.

*Taro.* You foxes! What are you doing?

*Master.* You still call me a fox, do you? Damn you! Tie him tight. How do you like that?

(*They beat him.*)

*Taro.* That feels like my real Master. And Girokaja, too. Oh, please forgive me! Just please excuse me for a moment.

(*He runs away.*)

*Master and Giro.* Hold on, there!

(*They run off after him.*)

*Giro.* Forgive you! Not I!

# THE WHEAT FARMER AND THE TARIFF

## BY H. A. BELLOWS

AMONG all the political perplexities which are to-day disturbing the minds of those having charge of the machinery of party government, the problem of what to do about the demands of the Middle Western farmer is in many ways the most acute. The "farm bloc" has become the Congressional bugbear of both the regular parties, and last November's elections showed conclusively that the grain growers of the Mississippi Valley intend to make their special needs felt throughout the entire Nation.

The peculiarly baffling feature of the situation is that nobody—including the farmers themselves—really knows what kind of legislation the agricultural interests actually want. For this there is an excellent reason: the problems of the farmers, and especially of the grain growers, are almost exclusively economic, not political, and ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred fondly cherish the delusion that every economic evil can be remedied if only the Government will enact enough laws on the subject. Substantially, the farmers to-day are seeking to cure a disease of the stomach by liberal doses of patent medicine designed to quiet the nerves.

The hope of curing economic ailments by legislation has always been manifest in our agrarian political movements, but its violent intensity just now has resulted from the extraordinary change in the farmer's economic position which has taken place since the summer of 1920. Many times before this period the farmers had been in distressing circumstances, but never had the contrast between prosperity and disaster been as sudden or as startling as it has been in the years since the World War.

Take, for illustration, the case of the wheat growers. On June 1, 1920, according to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average price received for wheat by producers in the United States, including every type and grade, was $2.583 a bushel. Good milling wheat was worth close to $3 a bushel on the farm; delivered at the mill it often brought as much as $3.30. Eleven months later, on May 1, 1921, the average farm price of wheat was $1.107 a bushel; by the end of the year it had dropped to 92.7 cents.

For more than three years the grain growers had been adjusting themselves and their expenses to $2 wheat. The collapse came with a suddenness and completeness quite unforeseen even by such skilled observers as Herbert Hoover, head of the Food Administration, and Julius Barnes, President of the United States Grain Corporation. Farmers who had recently bought wheat lands at a price predicated on $2 wheat—and there were many of these—found that the $11 to $14 an acre they were receiving as the total annual return for their crop would barely pay the interest on the purchase price, let alone covering the cost of production. Those who had borrowed money to make improvements or buy luxuries could not meet the interest due; foreclosure, resorted to in some cases, was avoided in many others only because the country bankers saw no possibility of getting back their money out of the land.

As the weeks lengthened into months, and it became evident that an upward price reaction, so glibly prophesied, was not to materialize, the farmers began an outcry calling upon Congress to do something for them in their distress. Congress listened, and because a certain amount of farm produce—not very much in comparison with the domestic production—was coming in from Canada and elsewhere it conceived that the simplest and most effective way to satisfy the farmers' demands was to enact a law establishing emergency impor-

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duties on some of the principal farm products.

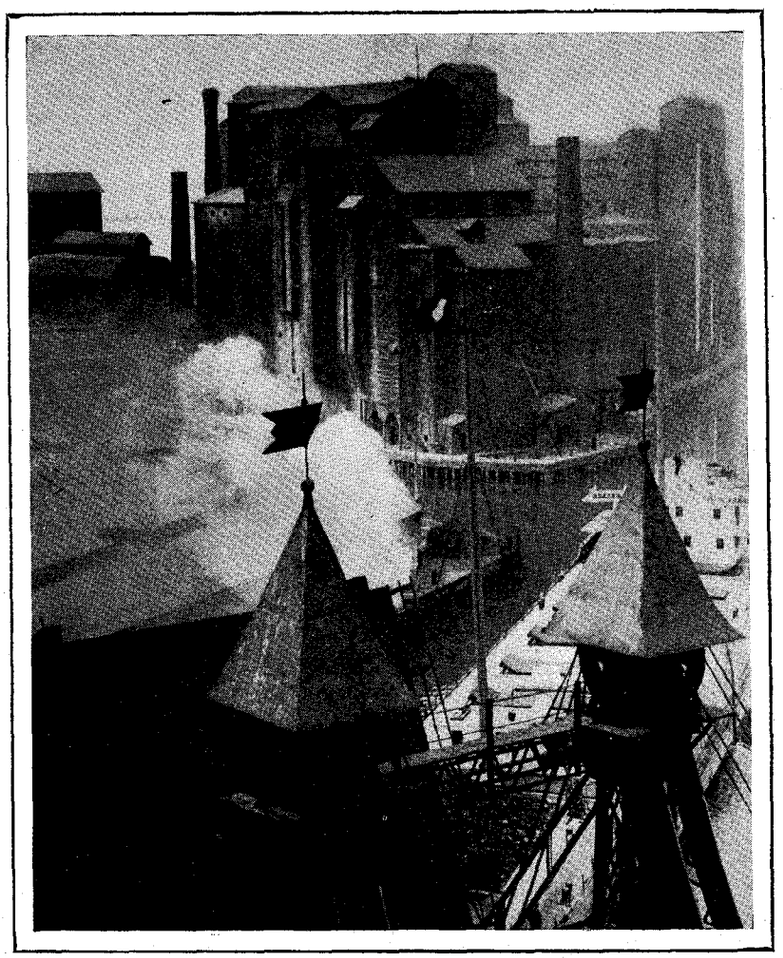
This measure, the Fordney Emergency Tariff Law, was passed by Congress late in February, 1921, was promptly vetoed by President Wilson, was passed again, with practically no change of form, and became a law on May 27, 1921. To all intents and purposes it was a wheat law, for wheat and flour were the only foodstuffs listed therein which provided any great field for foreign competition. It was hoped, or at least claimed, that the unprecedentedly high duty of 35 cents a bushel on wheat would be sufficient to stabilize and strengthen the domestic wheat market, and that other agricultural products would benefit sympathetically.

The effect was exactly the reverse. On April 1, 1921, while the Emergency Tariff Bill was under discussion, the average farm price of wheat per bushel in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture's figures, was $1.335; on June 1, just after President Harding had signed the bill, it was $1.274; on July 1 it was $1.122; on August 1, $1.048; on September 1, $1.012; on November 1, 94.2 cents; on December 1, 92.7 cents. Throughout the year 1922, during all of which either the Emergency Tariff Law or the new permanent Tariff Law was effective, the average farm price of wheat ranged between 88.7 cents and $1.21, the figure at the end of the year being about 96 cents.

These are not theories, but facts, and the grain growers of the Middle West have observed them with consternation. For the duty-free wheat of the Underwood Tariff Law was substituted the 35-cent duty of the emergency act, and later the 30-cent duty of the present law, for the express purpose of protecting the wheat grower, and yet wheat prices went steadily downward. If there was any protection in such measures, the farmer could not discover it; he knew only that Congress had administered to him a large and highly praised dose of its standard brand of patent medicine, and that as a result he felt very much worse than before.

It is exceedingly difficult to make the farmer comprehend that wheat, on the basis of existing conditions in the United States, is a commodity which absolutely defies tariff protection. The emergency law's provision of 35 cents a bushel was far higher than the previous wheat tariffs, but it might just as well have been 10 cents, or 70 cents, for all the real benefit it could bring to the farmer. Practically the only purpose of a duty on wheat is to build up a high wall between the United States and Canada, and such a wall is quite useless as long as there is a hole in it big enough to ship the entire Canadian wheat surplus through.

The hole is the simple fact that the price of wheat in the United States must be determined, not here, but in Europe.



(C) Keystone

A STATION ON THE ROAD TO MARKET—GRAIN ELEVATOR AND GREAT LAKES GRAIN BOAT AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

This country produces annually about 850,000,000 bushels of wheat; the average for the past five years has been 30,000,000 bushels in excess of that figure. Its total domestic wheat consumption is rather less than 575,000,000 bushels, and about 75,000,000 bushels more are annually required for seeding. This leaves a surplus of from 200,000,000 to 230,000,000 bushels which cannot possibly be consumed within the United States (for any material increase in the per capita flour consumption is a slow development) and which must either be sold abroad or accumulate uselessly on the farmers' hands.

Europe of course is the great center toward which flow the streams of wheat exports from the surplus-producing nations, for Europe as a whole grows much less wheat than it requires, and this deficit has been particularly marked since Russia has been unable to supply even itself, let alone its neighbors. Europe will normally buy and consume all the foreign wheat it can get, provided the price is not too high; when, however, the cost of imported wheat becomes prohibitive, Europe cuts down its wheat-flour ration, turns to rye, barley, and potatoes, and stops buying wheat. This naturally tends to hold the price down. Furthermore, the business of selling wheat to Europe is sharply competitive, with the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia all engaging in it on a large scale. The lowest price gets the trade, and the competing nations must either meet it or forego a large portion of their sales.

If the American farmer can secure no adequate export market for his wheat, then the surplus backs up at home, creating an over-supply, which, in turn, depresses the domestic price. If he does find such a foreign market, he can hold it only by meeting the competition of Canada, Argentina, and Australia, all of which normally have plenty of wheat to sell. Thus it is that the Liverpool value of wheat, as the composite of the selling prices quoted by all the exporting nations, is reflected on every grain exchange in the United States.

It has been suggested that a remedy might be found by creating some sort of machinery for discriminating between export and domestic wheat, selling the surplus at the prevailing world price and holding the domestic supply up behind the barrier of the tariff. Apart, however, from the fact that this would constitute a tax on the bread supply of the American family for the benefit of other nations, there is abso-

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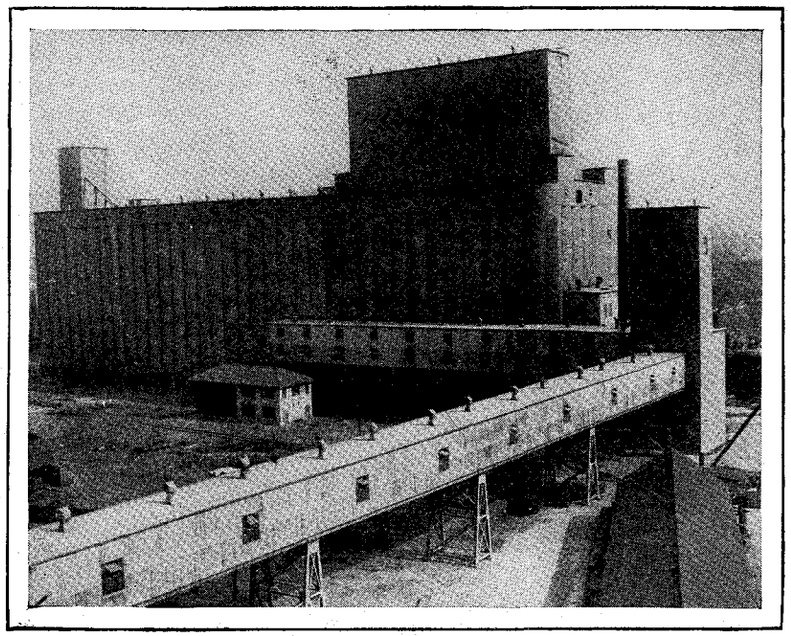

P. & A. Photos

STATE GRAIN ELEVATOR AT GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

lutely no way of determining, when a sale of wheat is made, whether its ultimate destination is domestic or foreign. The dealer who buys 50,000 bushels of wheat has, as a rule, no clear knowledge of where it is going. He may export it or he may sell it to a flour miller in this country. If there is to be an open wheat market, there must be one price for all, and as long as this is true the price of the 200,000,000 bushels of export wheat will determine the price at which the remaining 550,000,000 bushels are sold for domestic consumption.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently pointed out that many of the farmer's troubles are due to over-production, and this is undoubtedly true, but over-production in the matter of wheat is a peculiarly difficult problem to regulate. The average yield of wheat per acre varies so much from year to year, chiefly on account of weather conditions, that any marked decrease in the total of wheat acreage might easily result in an actual shortage. Furthermore, there is a definite upward trend in the per capita wheat consumption of the United States, amounting at present to an increase of between ten and fifteen pounds (one-sixth to one-quarter of a bushel) annually. This tendency, coupled with the annual increase in the total population, means that within a decade or so the present wheat acreage and yield per acre will be no more than sufficient to take care of the domestic demand. Three years ago the Federal Tariff Commission reported that, in its opinion, the United States would cease to be a regular exporter of wheat, and instead would be importing wheat for its own needs, at least occasionally, by the end of another fifteen years. Thus it is exceedingly dangerous to urge upon the wheat growers a reduction of acreage, in view of the needs of the American people in the immediate future.

The foregoing summary of the facts explains why the Emergency Tariff Law of 1921 did not put an end to the competition of Canadian wheat. For a time, indeed, it lessened direct imports of wheat from Canada, but the Canadian grain grower had no particular interest in trying to climb over the wall when he could so easily go around it. He went on selling his wheat abroad, and the United States, forced to meet the Canadian price or else to give up its wheat export business and see its surplus lie worse than useless on its hands, had to cut its prices almost as much as if the Canadian wheat had actually been pouring south across the border.

What happened of course was a disastrous attempt at compromise. Wheat prices in the United States have felt just enough artificial effect from the tariff to remain a little higher than those in Canada; not enough to do the farmers any real good in the face of a declining world price, but just enough to make foreign trade in wheat, and, above all, in its principal product, flour, exceedingly difficult. Canada's wheat flour exports of late have been increasing steadily in volume, while those of the United States have been correspondingly diminishing. In 1919 the United States exported 26,449,581 barrels of wheat flour; in 1920, 19,853,952; in 1921, 16,800,455; and in 1922, 15,024,628. Wheat exports from the United States in 1922 were only about sixty per cent of the wheat exports in the previous year. Canada, on the other hand, which exported only 4,729,000 barrels of wheat flour in 1920, exported 7,279,000 in 1921 and 9,485,000 in 1922, and its wheat exports have increased by over twenty per cent since the Emergency Tariff Law in the United States became effective.

The decline in the export flour trade is peculiarly disastrous to the farmers of the United States, because much of the flour shipped abroad goes to countries with relatively small domestic milling capacity, which never under any circumstances buy American wheat. If the 1919 level could have been maintained, the farmers in 1922 would have had a market for between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 additional bushels of wheat, or a quarter of the total exportable surplus, which would have gone abroad in the form of flour. Making all due allowance for exceptional conditions prevailing immediately after the close of the war, the past two years alone have seen a decrease in the exportation of wheat flour, attributable chiefly to the new import duty on wheat and its products, which has deprived the farmers of the United States of a ready foreign market for at least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. Most of this business, as the figures show, has gone to Canada.

In yet another way the farmer is hit hard by the tariff's interference with the export flour trade. When the farmer sells four and a half bushels (270 pounds) of wheat to the miller, 196 pounds of it goes into the barrel of flour; the remaining 74 pounds finds its way back to the farmer as bran or shorts, which are among the best varieties of stock feed. Obviously, the more tons of feed there are, the lower is the price per ton the farmer has to pay. The decline of over 10,000,000 barrels in America's annual flour exports means the production in a year of 370,000 fewer tons of mill-feed. That is one reason why the farmer to-day is paying as much for wheat bran as he did in June, 1919, when his wheat brought him on the average over twice as much as it now does.

This, in substance, has been the experience of the wheat farmers with recent tariff legislation. It was given to them as a cure for their troubles, and their troubles have grown worse. They have not, as a class, discovered the basic fallacy of attempting to remedy economic ills by the passage of special laws, but their disappointment has made them profoundly resentful against the political leaders who promised so much and accomplished so little. To a considerable extent the action of the Middle Western agricultural States in the November elections may be traced directly to this cause. Had the farmers hoped less from tariff legislation, or had it been able to do more for them, their attitude to-day would undoubtedly be very different from what it actually is. As things stand, the grain growers feel that the leaders in Congress deceived them, and, still believing implicitly as they do in the eventual efficacy of legislation to bring them better prices for their products, they intend to see that the next Congress shall enact laws which will do the things wherein the recent tariff measures have so conspicuously failed.

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# ANONYMOUS

## BY DAVID MORTON

THERE will be old friends at some evening hour,
Living their long lives over in a chair,
Remembering her . . . as white flame . . . or a flower,
A bell that left a strange hush on the air.
And they will seek to name her with a word,
Telling her beautiful fame, one after one:
A moving light . . . a music that they heard;
Yet all their speech will fall when they have done.

And one, remembering, with them, other days
When he had come to her and gone again,
Her beauty by him in all desolate ways—
He will be silent, having learned by then,
There is no word that men may give to fame
For what the heart knows better than a name.

# THE FRENCH IN THE HEART OF AMERICA

## BY D. M. LE BOURDAIS

FROM the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico extends the greatest expanse of territory in the world where a single language is spoken. Almost 120,000,000 people, drawn from every country in the Old World, are found living side by side and using a common tongue. It is true there are certain sections of this great area in which English takes a secondary place to some other, but as a general rule one would be quite safe in referring to the whole territory as English-speaking, with one notable exception—the province of Quebec. Of course the whole of Canada is in a sense bilingual, French having equal rights with English under the law; but in most parts of Canada outside of Quebec the use of English only is so general that it might safely be termed absolute. In Quebec, however, the situation is just the reverse; of the 2,500,000 people who live in that province the vast majority speak and use the French language in their homes and in business, and a very large percentage of them speak no other.

Lying as it does on either side of the great St. Lawrence River for the greater part of the city's length, Quebec occupies a strategic position with regard to the trade of the interior. The St. Lawrence, with the Great Lakes, forms what is without doubt destined to become one of the most important systems of inland transportation in the world, reaching two thousand miles into the very heart of the continent, and along its shores live approximately one-third of the people of North America. It was largely due to their situation with respect to this great system of waterways that the early French voyageurs were able to leave so great an impress upon the vast unexplored regions of the interior, although doubtless national characteristics contributed somewhat to this result. However that may be, while the English colonists were struggling to gain a foothold along the Atlantic seaboard farther south, the hardy voyageurs from Quebec had not only discovered and explored the Great Lakes and the plains beyond, but had penetrated to the shores of Hudson Bay; La Salle had traced the Mississippi to its mouth and d'Iberville and de Bienville had established a colony on the Gulf of Mexico whose descendants still remain a distinct ethnical entity in Louisiana. New Orleans, St. Louis, Mobile, Detroit, and many other cities in the United States stand to-day upon sites selected by these adventurous *coureurs de bois*.

There has been very little immigration into Quebec from France since the British conquest in 1760, the two million and more people of French descent in Quebec being descendants of the 60,000 colonists who were in Canada at that time. Race suicide, which is so much deplored in France, has no meaning for the French people of Quebec, their natural increase being greater than in any other province of Canada; and the size of Quebec families is proverbial.

That their race shall not become submerged in the great mass of alien—to them—humanity which surrounds them on all sides but the open sea; that their loved Quebec shall remain true to the language and traditions of their fathers; that they shall hand on to numerous descendants the rich heritage which has been passed on to them—this is the aspiration of each Quebec heart. Louis Hémon, whose beautiful story, "Maria Chapdelaine," has lately introduced so many people of the outside world to the life of northern Quebec, failed nevertheless in his interpretation of the people's attitude towards their environment. They do not find the conditions of life so hard as he portrays; and nature to them is not an implacable and relentless foe. In so far as these impressions are conveyed by the story they probably are more truly reflections of the author's own reactions to the circumstances surrounding life as he saw it in the Lake St. John district. Louis Hémon did, however, discover the very heart of Quebec. Readers of the story will remember that after the death of François Paradis, her lover, Maria was courted by two suitors: one, a near-by farmer, as the wife of whom she could certainly count upon much toil and hardship; the other, a returned exile from the United States who offered a home in a modern manufacturing city with all the allurements of city life. She loved neither; and it might have been easier to choose the brighter prospect. But as she cogitated there came

SOME months ago Edward Bok claimed for the Dutch the palm of honesty. Now

**Arthur Daniel Berry**

comes forward and asks that the trophy be transferred to the Japanese. When you read the story of the extra egg you may be inclined to agree with him.



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to her—in the words of W. H. Blake's translation—the voice of Quebec:

> It came to her with the sound of a church bell, with the majesty of an organ's tones, like a plaintive love song, like the high call of woodsmen in the forest. For verily there was in it all that makes the soul of the province: the loved solemnities of the ancestral faith; the lilt of that old speech guarded with jealous care; the grandeur and the barbaric strength of this new land where an ancient race has again found its youth.
>
> Thus spake the voice: "Three hundred years ago we came, and we have remained. . . . They who led us hither might return among us without knowing shame or sorrow, for if it be true that we have little learned, most surely nothing is forgot.
>
> "We bore overseas our prayers and our songs; they are ever the same. We carried in our bosoms the hearts of the men of our fatherland, brave and merry, easily moved to pity as to laughter, of all human hearts the most human; nor have they changed. We traced the boundaries of a new continent, from Gaspé to Montreal, from St. Jean d'Iberville to Ungava, saying as we did it: Within these limits all we brought with us, our faith, our tongue, our virtues, our very weaknesses are henceforth hallowed things which no hand may touch, which shall endure to the end.
>
> "Strangers have surrounded us whom it is our pleasure to call foreigners; they have taken into their hands most of the rule, they have gathered to themselves much of the wealth; but in this land of Quebec nothing has changed. Nor shall anything change, for we are the pledge of it. Concerning ourselves and our destiny, but one duty have we clearly understood: that we should hold fast—should endure. And we have held fast, so that, it may be, many centuries hence the world will look upon us and say: These people are a race that knows not how to perish. . . . We are a testimony.
>
> "For this is it that we must abide in that Province where our fathers dwelt, living as they lived, so to obey the unwritten command that once shaped itself in their hearts, that passed to ours, which we in turn must hand on to descendants innumerable: In this land of Quebec naught shall die and naught shall suffer change."

And so Maria Chapdelaine heard the call of her fathers. But some time previously she had discussed the matter with the curé—or rather, he had discussed it with her. And it may be that the words of the priest had had no small influence in her choice; for in many respects the voice of the priest is the voice of Quebec. So long as the identity between race, language, and religion exists it is likely that the voice of the priest will be potent in reminding the people that their traditions carry with them responsibilities also; but the real voice of Quebec is the voice of its women.

And this may seem strange when it is remembered that of all the provinces of Canada Quebec lags farthest behind in the matter of what is commonly called the emancipation of women. Women do not vote, they may not sit in the Legislature, and vocations ordinarily open to them in most lands are barred in Quebec. Yet nevertheless it is the women through whom the voice of Quebec is heard. The men may occasionally wander away from the teachings of their fathers, but the women never. Drummond has seized upon this in his *habitant* poem, "Johnnie Courteau." It will be remembered that he was a great man on the river, a great hunter, and a great fighter—Johnnie Courteau! When he got his pay and was on the rampage no one dared cross him—Johnnie Courteau! And so on, through many stanzas, each concluding with the refrain: Johnnie Courteau. But eventually he got married to Philomene, the little school-teacher. And then a transformation came over him. He remained on the farm and was hardly ever seen in his former haunts. His cronies as they passed soon heard him tempering his river *chansons* to infant ears. And Philomene took charge of the money; put it away in a safe place; and within a short time had bought an additional farm—and then the refrain becomes: *Madame* Courteau! It is a trite and hackneyed saying, but the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world in Quebec.

And what effect will this compact wedge of French-speaking and French-thinking people have on the future of a continent preponderantly Anglo-Saxon linguistically and conglomerate racially? How long shall it endure—without change? Shall it eventually be absorbed and assimilated into the great conglomeration of peoples who press in from all sides? Well, for one thing, there is no present indication of any material diminution in Quebec's birth rate; and if an improvement were to be effected in its proportion of infantile mortality—an exceptionally high one—the natural increase in population would be much greater still. Furthermore, instead of English-speaking penetration, the reverse is the case. French-Canadians are increasing rapidly in numbers, not only in the adjoining English-speaking provinces, but also in the near-by States of the Union; while, on the other hand, the French people of Quebec show a remarkable capacity for absorbing those who go to live among them. Thus the descendants of those Scottish soldiers who settled in that province after the conquest in 1760 are now hardly to be distinguished from the descendants of those whom they conquered. In some cases their very names have been Gallicized; the majority of them look upon French as their mother tongue, and many know no other. The same thing applies to the thousands of Irish who emigrated from Ireland during the troublous times in the middle of the last century; they, too, have been absorbed.

Perhaps one reason why the French people have been so successful in assimilating others is that they make no conscious effort to do so. The verb "to Canadianize" has no application in Quebec, and is employed principally in other parts of the Dominion, where it is used to imply a purely Anglo-Saxon conception of Canadianism. Of the two principal races in Canada, the French are really the more tolerant in matters of racial or religious differences. The Anglo-Saxon is much more self-assertive when it comes to presenting the excellences of his particular form of culture, and as a general rule this causes irritation. In Quebec, where the majority is overwhelmingly French-speaking, practically no complaint is heard that the English-speaking minority is unfairly or unjustly treated, and as a rule the most amicable relations exist between the people of both races and languages. But, on the other hand, in the neighboring province of Ontario there is almost perpetual strife between them.

With respect to Canada's attitude towards other countries, including other parts of the British Empire, Quebec has had in the past, and will probably continue to have in the future, an important influence. A good many people in Quebec represent the tenth generation in North America, and most of them can trace their Canadian ancestry through at least seven or eight generations. They are usually referred to as *French*-Canadians to distinguish them from their English-speaking fellow-countrymen—but not by themselves! Among themselves they only are *Canadien*, the others being referred to as *Canadien-Anglaise*. In no sense of the term are they "hyphenates." With France of the present day they have little contact. They live in and for Canada, and Canada only.

Thus it was that in the Great War Quebec lagged behind the other provinces in recruiting. The people of that province looked at the great European struggle largely with the same neutral eyes as the people of the United States did in the early years of the war. When it was proposed to introduce conscription in Canada in 1917, the people of French descent resisted almost unanimously. And they may be counted upon to oppose any attempts in the future to utilize Canadian men and money in the settlement of European quarrels.

The attitude of the people of Quebec towards conscription was characteristic of them. They seem inherently to be opposed to compulsion in any form, even in the matter of education. Yet the percentage of illiteracy is no higher than in some of the other provinces, where compulsory education is the law. They are also opposed to compulsory abstinence from the use of liquor.

In business, in the professions, in the arts and sciences, in public life, the people of Quebec compare favorably in achievement with their fellow-Canadians of other races. Montreal, the chief commercial city in Canada and the fifth

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French-speaking city in the world, is in Quebec. The literary field for writers in the French tongue is somewhat restricted as compared with that for writers in English, but works have been produced in Quebec which have won the highest awards of the Institute of France; the reviews published in French are perhaps better than any produced in English; while the newspaper which boasts the largest circulation in the Dominion is a French paper published in Montreal. In the professions, particularly politics, the law, and the Church, Quebec has contributed many of the most illustrious names to be found upon the page of Canadian history.

"Naught shall die and naught shall suffer change." The day may come when the work of the standardizers shall be complete; when the traveler passing through Canada from ocean to ocean will discern no change in accent nor opinion as he crosses the Ottawa River, follows the mighty St. Lawrence past the island of Montreal, past Three Rivers and Quebec, and on to Gaspé; when there shall be left no discernible evidence of all that which is most romantic in Canadian history—then shall the voice of Quebec be stilled. But doubtless many years are yet to pass before that day comes; and in the meantime the destiny of Canada—and perhaps of the continent—will have been influenced in no small degree by this offshoot of Old France in the heart of America.

# AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY

## BY WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

Boston, December, 1922.

GENTLEMEN: I suppose that I should say, "Comrades," but you will pardon the more formal mode of address. Either form may be correct, and both may be incorrect.

I wish to bring to your attention certain thoughts about you and your activities, real and reputed, which are running through the minds of average good and intelligent Americans, irrespective of class, income, and creed. While in no sense an authorized spokesman for Americans, I have made it my business to collect thoughts and feelings from my fellows, and I have come into the possession of information which is worth, I know, your consideration.

A recent celebration in this city inspires me. Two hundred years ago there was born here one Samuel Adams, an outstanding man in the honor rôle of revolutionists, called by one historian "the great incendiary," because of his ability to inflame men with their wrongs against constituted authority and to carry them through the logical steps to that action which courageous and earnest men in all times have taken to right such wrongs. What Adams did, how he did it, what were the methods, the principles, and the tactics of the revolt which he led, are matters of record. They are matters of interest to students of revolution, and I assume that you have pondered them well.

Oddly enough, the same newspapers which have been reviewing the life of this great revolutionist have been reviewing the so-called revolutionary activities of your party. I have read copious extracts from reports of your conventions, speeches, and letters of your members. Assuming the extracts to be correct, and assuming that both the worst and the best that is said of you is true, I refuse to get excited. I cannot join with those who would hunt you to death or debarkation, destroy your literature, and cover your persons with tar and feathers. Nor can I join with you in your denunciation of the existing social order and your proposals for its remedy.

The plain truth is—and the sooner you understand this, the sooner you can devote your energies to useful revolutionary work—that you are a very futile, childish, harmless crowd of young men and women. You are essentially comedians masquerading as players of tragedy. You pose. You dream—and for that I like you—but you dream nothing but ingenious and would-be fearful plots.

In other words, you don't get across; you don't sell yourselves to the public.

You may feel that you are the torch-bearers of civilization, despised and decried because you are "too radical." This is not so. The people of this country are basically radical, right-mindedly radical, and can pay due reverence to men like Adams while they live as well as when they are dead. You fail in your revolutionary mission because you do not understand America, you do not know America, because, in the last analysis, you are not Americans. We have erected no tariff wall against European-made revolutionists; we let them come and talk. But we stop listening to them when what they say fails to apply.

You don't get across, in short, because you speak nonsense. Here and there somebody or some newspaper takes you seriously and you congratulate yourselves that you have struck terror into the mind of the capitalistic system. But do not deceive yourselves; you haven't. I know.

I can give you a formula for success. If you will use it, you will do yourselves and your cause—which has high ideals—and your country a great service. The formula is this: *Bite off only what you can chew.*

You have attempted to devour a whole nation. Impossible. Revolutions, like all processes of nature, require time for growth. Begin your revolt at home. "Bore within" the old parties all you please; penetrate the labor unions and shops, mines, and factories all you can; spread your gospel little by little, step by step. If you do this, you will win out because you will roll up a solid body of opinion and experience that will stand back of you, as the people, first of Boston, then of New England, then of all the thirteen colonies, stood behind Adams.

I am confident enough of the good sense of the people—whose interests you claim to have at heart—to know that if you will do this you will find your dreamers relegated to the rear and your practical leaders acknowledged and accorded opportunity. None are quicker to recognize merit than we Americans. Perhaps this is one of the things you have not yet discovered. When you have been here longer, you will confess that I am right.

Stop fooling yourselves. You do not fool us. Life is too short and there is too much to be done to waste effort. Your secret plotting gets you nowhere. If your cause is worthy, you have little need to plot in secrecy. You have no need to plot at all if you will build on the solid foundation of education. Can it be that you are afraid that the daylight will shatter your illusions? Try it and see.

And one more thing. You talk about the capitalistic system. You are again in error. It is not a system. That is the chief trouble with it. What thoughtful and radical men are trying to do is to systematize our social order—trying to reorder it so that the evils of industrialism shall be righted, so that employment shall be regular, so that the excessive wastes shall be cut, so that all business, whether of the individual or of the corporation or of the State, shall be honest and of service to all. This is a revolution, indeed. Do we find you enlisted in it? Why not? An honest reply would be enlightening.

In sum, you appear to us to be illusionary, mediæval, impractical. When you get into the game of being real revolutionists, we shall respect you and call you "comrade." If you will not, cannot, do not join our revolution, then reconcile yourselves to becoming mere bogey men, fit only to scare ignorant children, mere jesters and posers in the great revolt of humanity against the powers of darkness.

I am, gentlemen,

Faithfully yours, etc.

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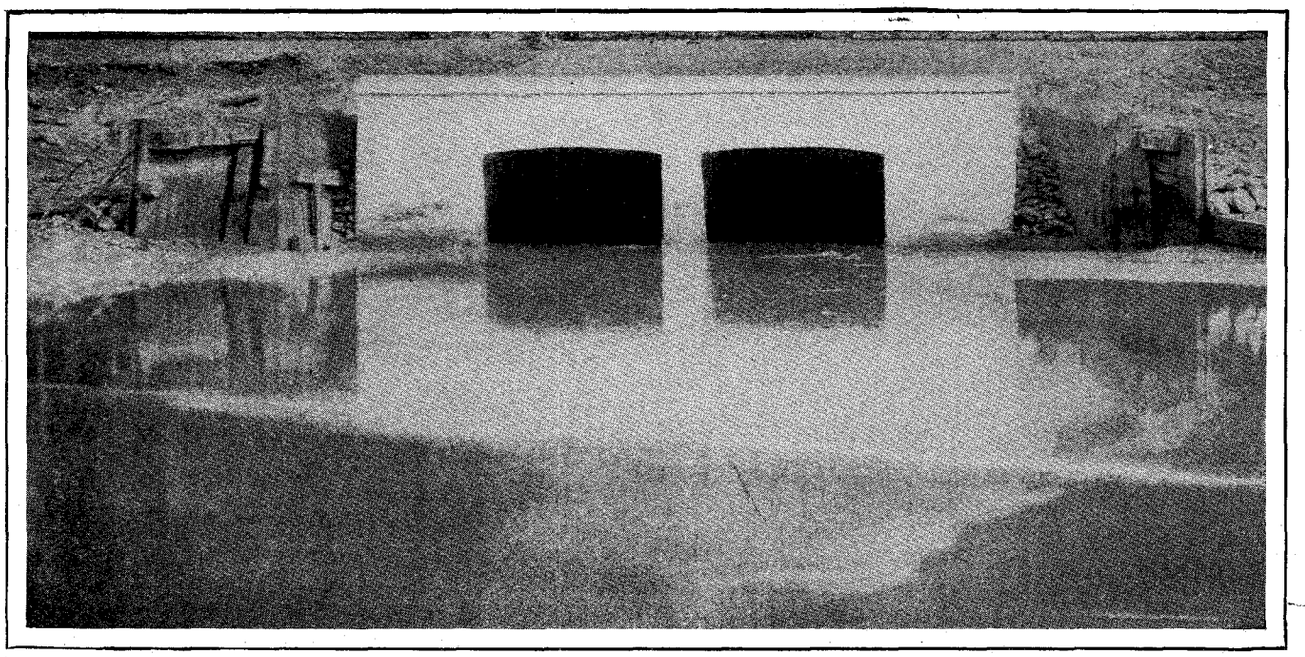

GATES OF POLLUTION—A NEW YORK CITY SEWER EMPTYING INTO THE HUDSON RIVER

# A QUARTER OF THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY IN PERIL

## WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE LOSING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR—A WARNING

BY DAVID M. NEUBERGER

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COAST ANTI-POLLUTION LEAGUE

STATISTICAL experts of authority assert that the sea produces for us twenty-five per cent of all the food of the Nation. Figured in dollars per year, this sum runs into many billions. Compared with this the value of any single agricultural crop seems insignificant. The market value of the food products of the land of the country exceeds annually one hundred billion dollars. One-fourth of this sum—viz., twenty-five billion dollars—would be, therefore, the market value of the sea-food products of the Nation per year. The loss caused by any agricultural pest (such as the boll weevil) is a trifling fraction of the loss caused by materially damaging our supply of sea food.

A single but glaring instance of such loss is that in 1884 the United States coast waters produced 600,000 barrels of salt mackerel. From 1916 to 1920 the production averaged 90,000 barrels per year, and this in 1921 dwindled to 43,000 barrels.

The cause, and the only cause, is pollution of the waters. Since then, and now, some of the Scandinavian countries furnish our supply, and in one or two of these countries they have remedies and precautions against this contamination, especially, however, against oil pollution of coastal waters, for in Holland they maintain so-called petroleum harbors.

In Northern waters there are no more catches of sheepshead where contamination has already found its seat; the fish have gone. For three years past there have been no spot fish (lafayettes) caught; they have disappeared. The Naugatuck River in Connecticut produces no more smelt. The Passaic River and Newark Bay, formerly good fishing places, are denuded. There are no fish in Black River. The other principal rivers in Connecticut—the Housatonic, Thames, and Saugatuck—which many years ago had a National reputation for salmon and shad, and the Delaware River, flowing in several States, famous alike for its production of shad, yield none of these delicate fish. The North (the Hudson) and the East Rivers, in New York, equally famous for their shad and striped bass less than fifteen years ago, have none of these fish in their waters. Gone also. Perhaps the best known of all, the shad which one used to smack his lips at, the planked shad at Gloucester—gone. Things of the past. What has brought all this extermination about? One, and only one, cause. Pollution—oil and tar, oil sludge and bilge. The same is true also of the Harlem River and of Long Island Sound where it meets the East River. Not so long ago old and young men and women were found in the season actively engaged in their favorite sport—fishing—the most innocent and healthful recreation; commercial fishermen busy and intent on their catches in the North or Hudson River, to serve public hostelries and private families; the sturgeon fisherman in the upper Hudson was observed, and the interested public was his audience in hauling in his catch. Where are these scenes now, and where are the delicate morsels? Gone, never to return unless the cause which produced their extinction in these waters is eliminated, if that be possible, and these waters have been cleaned of all causes of possible contamination.

New conditions require new remedies to overcome them. When they become a menace to health and destroy food, they must be eradicated. Not in this case by one fell swoop, but by a system of co-operation, which if denied by those directly responsible leaves but one alternative—viz., compulsory legislation and its drastic enforcement.

We can, and must, stop this danger. Pound or commercial fishermen complain of small catches this year—some-



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times little or none on the northern coast for days and weeks. Bathing beaches are being ruined by oil and tar pollution. In some instances women and children have had their skin poisoned, their eyes ruined, and ears and noses and throats have been affected.

The Raritan River and Bay are defiled, Jamaica Bay water is contaminated, as well as parts of Long Island Sound; the entire Atlantic coast waters from Maine to Florida already show danger from this pollution; the shores of the Gulf of Mexico evidence its approach. The shell-food and oyster industry in the North faces extinction in some parts, as no shell-fish or oysters are being taken from any of the contaminated waters nor sent to the markets; both spawn and adult fish are destroyed, the larvæ and young oyster killed. Can the amount of this loss and destruction be figured in dollars without amazement when the result is arrived at?

This pollution of coast and streams is not creeping ahead. It is marching on the double-quick, with nothing at this time to stop it. It has reached the peak of the Florida peninsula, has made its appearance off the coast of Miami and Tampa, oil-burning ships and phosphate mines adding their help to the defilement there.

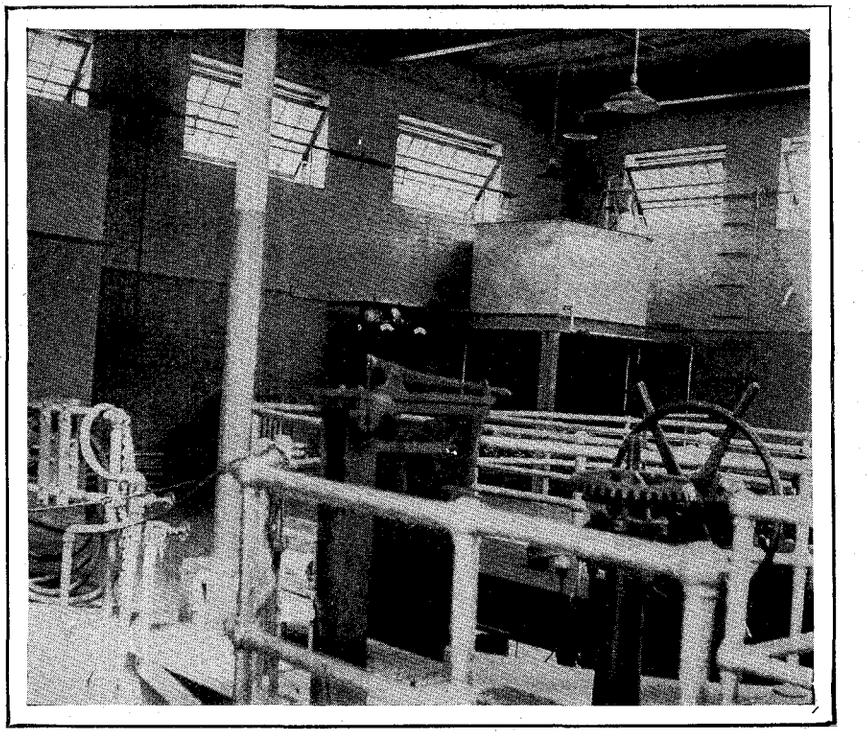
There are several causes of pollution of coast and inland waters.

I have heretofore referred to the pollution of coastal waters by oil and tar. Let us now view the cause which befouls and poisons our inland streams. A great many of these are tributary to navigable waters.

Trade waste, the deleterious substance from industrial plants—creameries, tanneries, coal and phosphate mines, paper and pulp mills, paint factories, steel mills, steel plants, oil refineries, asphalt factories, enameling plants, starch, shoe and leather factories, chemical plants, sugar refineries—is the cause. This presents an entirely different problem. There is not one of the shell or finny fish tribe which can possibly escape the deadly effects of pollution from trade waste.

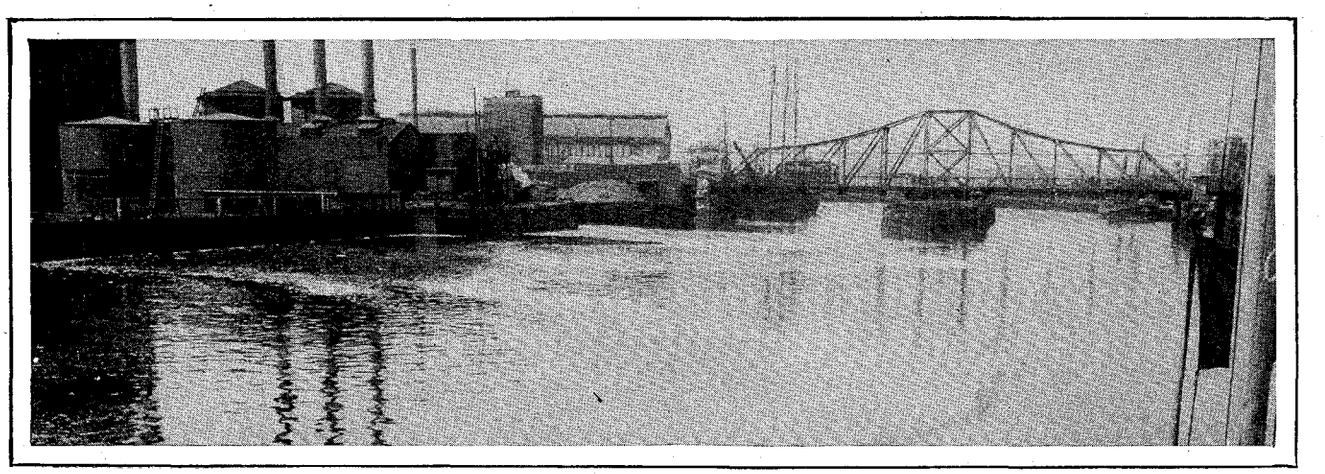
Certain scientific reports presented to sections of the American Public Health Association classify the industries into over twenty groups. Experiments show that certain forms of life in waters are very sensitive to change in the conditions of the water, and the slightest change will drive certain forms of life away or destroy them. Caustic soda issuing out of a plant will kill fish and other life. Dyes and the waste from wood pulp and canning factories and tanneries are deadly poison and are carried great distances, deprive the stream of all its oxygen, and life is destroyed by suffocation. Oysters are destroyed by suffocation; they may lie in a stream from ten to fifteen miles away from a factory or copper refinery, yet the poison reaches the grown oyster.

Professor Thurlow Nelson, of Rutgers College, an eminent authority, holds that the condition which now faces Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York, the three leading oyster-producing States, means that the industry there is facing extinction, a loss of approximately $5,000,000 annually. He maintains that pollution from the poisonous effects of industrial waste has increased the one of bacterial contamination and has invaded areas which a few years ago were miles away from any source of contamination. We have within a few weeks had an example; an epidemic of typhoid which broke loose at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, an inland town with a population of 5,000, has just been checked by the State authorities. It is reported that it was brought on by impure water, the supply evidently having been polluted. Over one hundred cases received treatment. Is not this a very strong in-



COURTESY OF ARTHUR W. TUTTLE, CHIEF ENGINEER BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT, N. Y. CITY

INTERIOR OF DYCKMAN STREET SCREEN HOUSE, IN NEW YORK CITY, SHOWING MACHINERY FOR OPERATING THE TWO REINSCH-WURL SCREENS WHICH ARE LOCATED BELOW THE FLOOR LEVEL. THE SCREENS REMOVE COARSE FLOATING SOLIDS FROM THE SEWAGE, BUT THEY DO NOT ELIMINATE OIL OR CHEMICALS



SCUM ON SURFACE OF WATER FROM OIL WORKS, IN NEW YORK CITY

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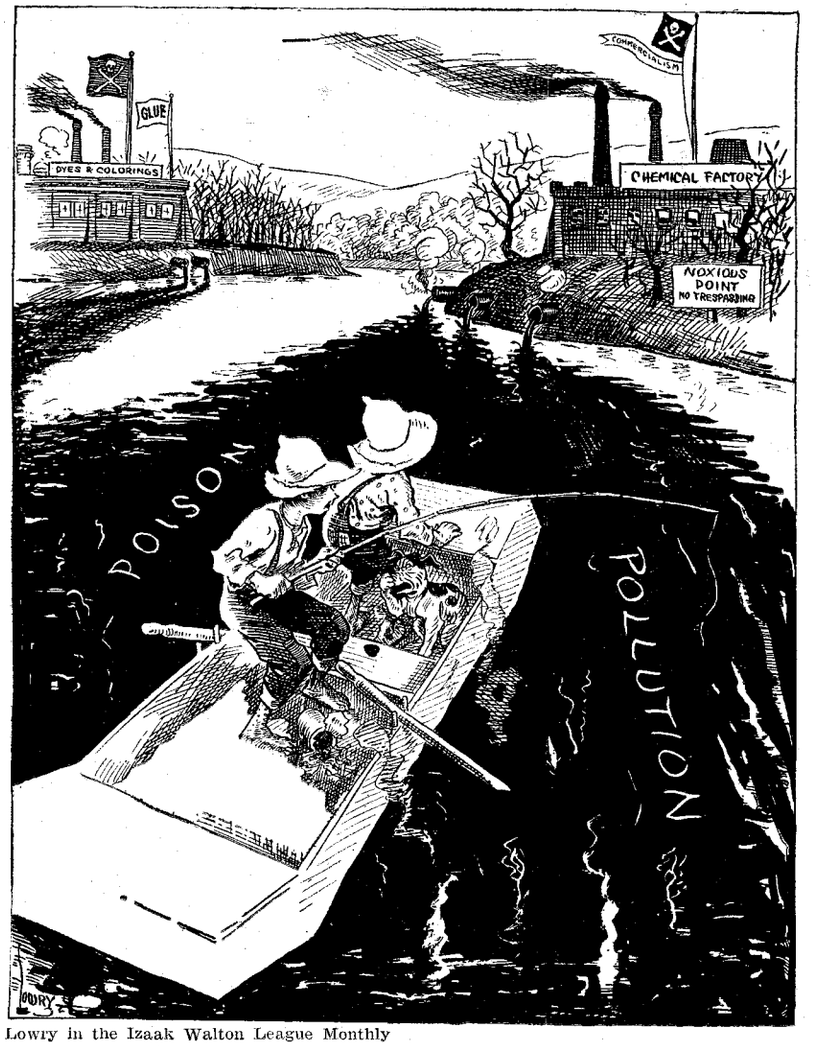


Lowry in the Izaak Walton League Monthly

THE RIVER

dication that the warning signals of the League should be heeded and its activities aided in every possible manner?

The problems presented are more than serious ones. We must maintain and preserve the health of our people. We must conserve our food supply, we must prevent pollution of our beaches, and we must maintain also the purity of our inland waters for ourselves and posterity. We must look forward to a nation of sturdy men and women, to preserving our game fish, our wild fowl, and game; and to insure all these we must overcome the indifference of the public generally and arouse the people of the Nation to the dangerous condition. This must be accomplished without imposing undue loss or hardship on the industries —a task fraught with the greatest difficulty.

The New Jersey Conservation Commissioner, Mr. Burlington, reports that the streams in the State produce very few, if any, native fish; that in one investigation a man who inserted his arm into the water of a stream to reach a dead fish withdrew it, only to observe the skin on his entire arm peel off from the effects of the poisoned water.

In Ohio boys who had been bathing were found suffering from running sores all over their bodies. A young woman, the daughter of the president of a steel company, suffered similarly; yet her father, whose plant was causing the pollution, did nothing to stop it.

In West Virginia the conditions are just as bad, as one of our Congressional Representatives reports. In Pennsylvania the Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. N. R. Buller, and the Director of Wharves and Ferries of Philadelphia, Mr. George F. Sproule (the former the chairman and the latter committeeman of the League), are doing herculean work to prevent the further progress of this contamination; but they lack the power to bring about a different condition by compulsory means. In the anthracite coal mining district in that State for every single ton of coal mined from ten to twenty tons of poisoned sulphurous mine water finds its way into a navigable stream or into the tributary of a navigable stream. In the Pittsburgh district the quantity is about seven tons. This water means death to vegetation on the banks of the streams and to life in the streams or any streams it reaches. General Lansing Beach, Chief of the Army Engineers, says this condition can be remedied, that permitting it to continue means Governmental expenditure of millions in the future. The situation in Ohio is similar to that in Pennsylvania, and there the Department of Agriculture is doing tremendous work. In Maryland Mayor Broening of Baltimore, in Delaware, Director Speakman of Wilmington, also Executive Committeemen of the League, have accomplished much in the right direction, and in California and Oklahoma people are concerned and active over conditions. All the officials of the States, and especially Conservation Commissioner MacDonald, of New York, are sorely troubled with the conditions. But they are powerless. We must have remedies, National and State, given by legislation.

Of late there has been much agitation on the subject of the pollution of our coast and inland waters and beaches. Departments of the Federal and State Governments have become active in investigations which have only slightly scratched the surface. Some branches and representatives of both Government and various States, realizing the enormous gravity of the present conditions and the imminent danger of future situations, with the attendant consequences of destruction and damage by water pollution, not to mention stupendous sums and appropriations which must become necessary, are actively engaged in research and investigation, devoting their energies to prevent what may become a calamitous situation.

Departmental heads of the Government have urged Congressional action, States have appointed commissions for purification of streams. National and State health authorities have striven and are urging action, enactment of laws and regulations; conservation boards and commissions, as well as fisheries commissioners, dock department heads, and other arms of State and municipal government, seeking the cooperation of manufacturers and industries, are sorely troubled by the dangerous conditions. The United States Senate has passed the Frelinghuysen Bill, and yet, although hearings and hearings have been held by Congressional Committees, the pending bill, one of the first effective steps toward a beginning to prevent pollution of navigable waters and the tributaries to such, is still enjoying its silent and continued sleep in the committees' deliberation. The National Coast Anti-Pollution League advocates, fathers, favors, and urges immediate enactment of a law making punishable by fine and imprisonment the throwing, depositing, discharge, or pumping from any ship or floating craft, or from the shore or any wharf, factory, or mill, of any oil sludge, oil refuse, or any refuse or poisonous matter other than that flowing from streets and sewers, into any navigable waters of the United States, or into any tributary of any navigable water from which the same shall flow or be washed into such navigable waters.

It has been said that the people of our Nation are suffering from too many

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Federal laws. That may or may not be the case. True as it may be as to some in particular, yet the indisputable fact remains that in the matter of befouling our waters the Nation is suffering from the want of proper laws to safeguard it from this menace for the future. To overcome this the League is striving energetically, and welcomes the co-operation of all bodies of citizens. No efforts are too great nor too strenuous to accomplish the purpose. It sees what is in store. It realizes the fallacy and danger of delay, and therefore desires to enlist the aid of all to bring to a halt that which, if permitted to continue, grows steadily worse, aggravates, and finally destroys as it progresses, only eventually to mean disaster.

It is no exaggeration to maintain that unless the further spread of the contamination of our coast and inland waters as well as our beaches is arrested there lurks to-day a greater evil in the menace of their pollution than the ravages of the boll weevil.

The boll-weevil pest and scourge is confined to the cotton belt and cotton industry. Congress was asked when it appeared first, not many years ago, to appropriate $100,000 to stamp it out, and thus prevent its spread. The wiseacres who then heard the appeal laughed at such a proposition, minimized the danger and criticised the efforts as absurd. Mark the result of their superior judgment—the year 1921 witnessed the greatest havoc—the cotton production was reduced by 109.1 pounds per acre, while the loss from all causes was 163.1 pounds per acre.

In 1921 this pest was responsible on the acreage planted in preventing the production of 6,277,000 bales. The loss in 1921 was greater by 37 per cent than in 1920. One-third of the potential production was prevented by the pest. The damage to the crop from all causes, climatic, defective seed, pest and plant disease caused by the boll weevil was greatest, for it was 10,712,000 bales—more than was actually harvested, viz., 7,954,000 bales, 34.7 per cent more. If there had been no damage at all the production for 1921 would have been 18,666,000 bales instead of what was actually produced. This would appear stupendous.

But these figures are small in comparison with the damage already done by pollution of some of our coast and inland waters.

This entire situation is fraught with greater danger than the average citizen realizes. In fact, I have heretofore pointed out that the great majority of our people know nothing of the matter, because it has never been brought to their notice. The few who do and realize both its importance and danger are in a haze because nothing is being accomplished toward an abatement of the aggravation, but are beginning to prod their friends. Goodness knows, we are suffering sufficiently now from the strain of taxation—over-taxation, if you will! Are we inviting more of it by our apathy toward conditions which must impose additional burdens on us?

Who suffers by or from this pollution?

1. The people generally of course. It affects their health, their recreation, their pleasures, and will shift the burden of and increase taxation.

2. The sportsmen (we have a few million of them), for it destroys fish, it kills wild birds and game.

3. The farmers, for the overflow of polluted streams kills their lands and ofttimes cattle as well.

4. Commercial fishermen, whose catches are affected.

5. River-front municipalities, communities which are endangered by fires.

6. The United States Government, because it is damaging to steel structural parts of Government dams and bridge foundations, and hinders navigation.

7. Taxpayers in the interior of certain States, for it shifts the tax burden on them, which otherwise would have to remain on the owners of lands, whereon the assessed valuation would not be reduced to a minimum.

Permit the coast waters to remain and continue polluted, and millions upon millions in appropriations will be necessary to restore conditions, if they can be restored; and for a restocking of streams of course the people will have to pay the piper.

Some concerns are already co-operating and have installed methods to eliminate further pollution. They have realized the expenditure has paid for itself, and the future means a profit to them.

There are only six million sportsmen and sportswomen, constituting one of the most important factors of our citizenship. It is asserted by one publication that over $6,000,000 was paid into the various State treasuries last fall by hunters alone.

The hunters of Pennsylvania paid in $480,000 alone for the privilege, and nearly $200,000 for fishing licenses, while those in New York paid in $274,000. Ohio, Washington, California, Oregon, Minnesota, Colorado, and Idaho combined received $1,670,000, and New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Maryland, Kentucky, Wyoming, Vermont, Texas, North Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, Florida, Connecticut, Georgia, West Virginia, and Rhode Island together received $2,116,000 in hunting license fees. The figures collected from five scattered points show an amount of money spent in the various States by the sportsmen and sportswomen for sport and recreation pleasures exceeds in one year over $315,000,000.

The farce of the situation presented is that both Government and the several States appropriate and spend millions in moneys annually to raise and stock streams with game and fish and to conserve wild life only to have them killed by pollution of the waters.

For example, a few weeks ago the New York "Evening Telegram" published the fact that at and around Cape May wild ducks were so plentiful that boys and hunters were rowing out only a short distance from the shore and killing them with clubs or sticks. No wonder that these poor fowl, without a chance for their lives, were glued to the surface, their wings matted with oil, unable to rise or fly. Pollution.

There is a controlling sentiment in the abiding faith of every man and woman, no matter how fixed or partisan. Once aroused to the realization of the dangers which the conditions named have created and of their climax, those who have opposed the institution of remedies and refused their co-operation to halt its progress will quickly realize their error that has been to their own disadvantage and has visited on them penalties not soon forgotten.

Dr. James Alexander Henshall, widely known to American anglers and sportsmen as "the Father of the Black Bass," will discuss other phases of the problem of stream pollution in a forthcoming issue of The Outlook. Dr. Henshall's lifelong study of fish and his devotion to the cause of conservation make his testimony on the subject of stream pollution of great value.

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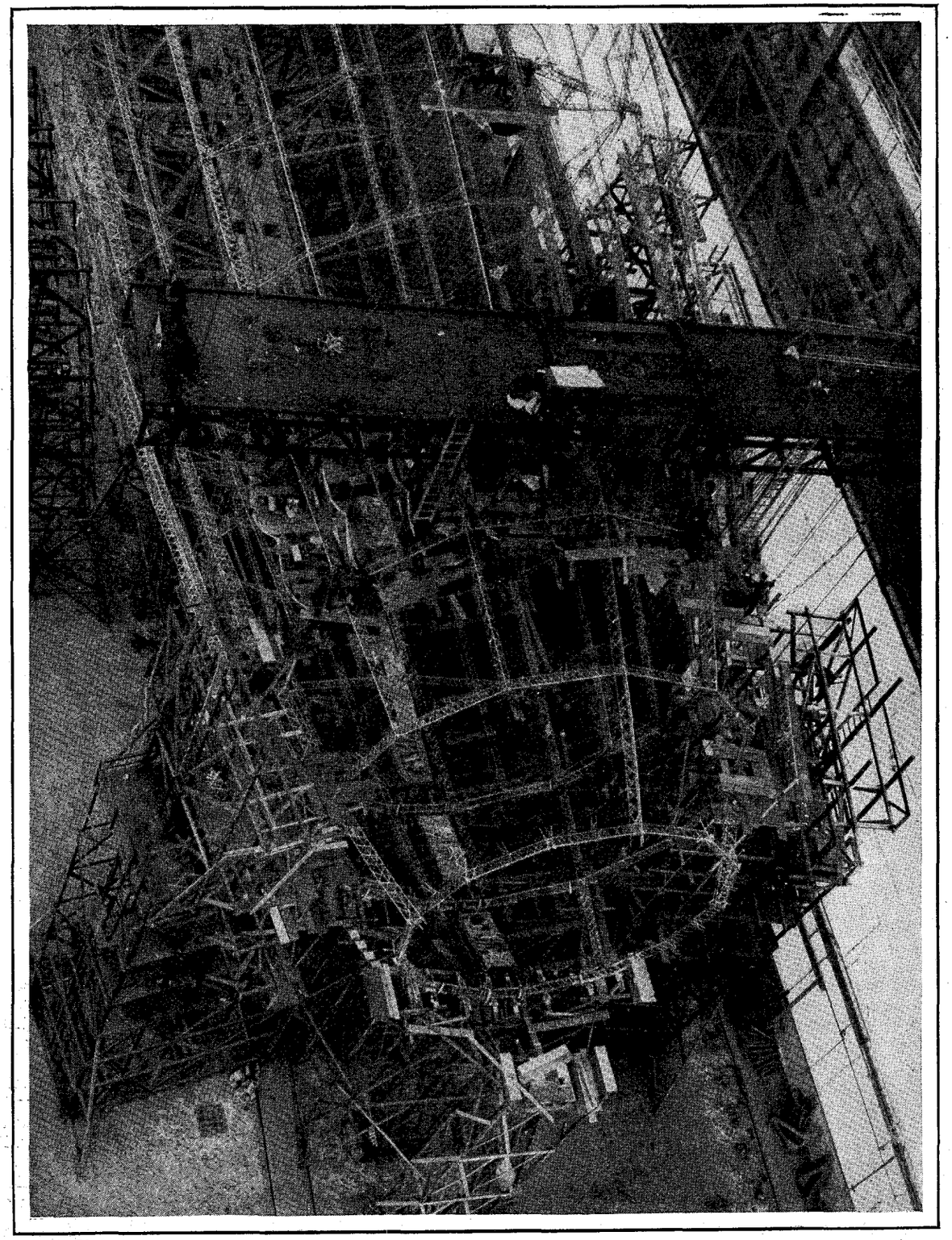
# UNCLE SAM TRIES IT AGAIN



P. & A. Photos

A GREAT AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE NEARING COMPLETION

This remarkable photograph, taken almost directly downward from the roof of the hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey, where the new dirigible is being built, shows the bow of the ZR-1 nearly completed. The huge network of aluminum and steel is to be covered with silk and will soon be ready for a trial flight. Is it too much to hope that helium will be used to lift this structure from the ground?

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# THE BOOK TABLE

## WHAT MAKES A BOOK WORTH READING?

### THE BOY'S POINT OF VIEW

BY HUBERT V. CORYELL

WHAT does a boy know about book values? If we let him follow his nose, as we grown folks do, won't he run to trash? Won't he spend his time devouring cheap time-killers? How will he know a good book when he sees it? Is it not our duty as parents and teachers to do most of his literary thinking for him? Is it not necessary for us first to set up some sort of ideals by which he can later judge the books that he reads?

Let's see.

What are the facts? Have we not for generations been doing this very thing to the best of our ability? And how has it worked? Have not our boys quietly set aside our super-standards—just as we ourselves do for the most part—and gone on to do their own reading in their own way? And will they not always do this?

A gloomy outlook for idealists. But is it really?

I must confess that most of my gloom on this subject has vanished in recent years. And it is the boys themselves who have driven it away. Shortly after making the discovery that the general run of boys are never interested in the book that the teacher selects for intensive study, I made the equally important discovery that they are keenly interested in the books that they themselves are reading for pleasure, that they really like to talk about these books with anybody—even with the teacher—and that if you get enough boys talking you get some amazingly sane points of view expressed and adopted.

However, about a year ago, made timorous by the apparent ease with which my elementary literature classes were running themselves, I began to wonder how safe I was in leaving boys to make their own choices. Was I perhaps allowing them to come to great harm? So, after assuring them that no "marks" were dependent on their replies, I asked them to tell me what makes a book worth reading. In the course of half an hour we had collected a score or so of jumbled but frank and honest opinions, we had classified them topically, and we had arranged them in a semblance of order. I was so pleased with the result that I had some copies mimeographed for the use of incoming classes. This year, before presenting the mimeographed copies to my new class of twelve-year-olds, I put the problem up to them, with even greater care to eliminate myself from the discussion. At the end of the period, with the new set of conclusions on the board, I read aloud the conclusions reached by the preceding class. It set us gasping with surprise. The new class had analyzed the problem, thought by thought, exactly as had the old. The major divisions and subdivisions were almost identical, though the phraseology was often refreshingly different. Without attempting a verbatim rendering of these twice-arrived-at conclusions, I want to offer them here in substance for the comfort of others as faint-hearted as myself.

The boys agreed and insisted that the *sine qua non* of a good book was its power to catch and hold the reader's interest. They felt that this might be accomplished in several ways: the subject-matter might be of great interest in itself; it might involve vigorous conflict in which was depicted strong and rapid action; it might introduce fascinating settings; or it might deal with characters themselves thrilling. But they felt that a book which did thus capture the reader's interest and did no more must be classed simply as a good "time-killer."

The next element of importance from the point of view of the boys was that the book should have informational value. A boy ought to be able to learn something from it. This information might be about some interesting time in the history of the world, or about some interesting section of the world, or about some interesting group of people in the world, or about some aspect of wild nature, or about the wonders of modern science. There were many ways in which a book could be informative. If, in addition to holding the reader's interest, a book was also thus informative, it deserved to be lifted out of the mere "time-killer" class and rated as decidedly worth reading.

A quality that added still more to the value of a book, the boys felt, was the power to inspire a person reading it to want to be better, or to do bigger or better things. This might make itself felt through character delineation or character development; it might show itself in the presentation of a moral issue decided convincingly in an uplifting way; or it might mean simply the stirring of the imagination to thrilling flights.

The last element of value, from the point of view of the twelve-year-old critics, was literary excellence. And here they demanded, first of all, clear and simple English. Next to this came good balance of action and description. Finally, in a very fumbling way, came the feeling that there was something more, which they were willing to have described as "good choice of words" and "artistic descriptions." The boys wanted this element of "literary value" to be included in their analysis of what makes a book worth while. But they hinted broadly that they did not care half so much about it as they suspected that I, the teacher, cared. However, they felt that literary excellence, coming on top of power to interest the reader and the offering of information, was enough to lift a book into the class of which it could be said that "no boy should miss it."

Litterateurs could discuss this question of "what makes a book worth reading" more profoundly. They could differentiate between elements of charm more elaborately. They could satisfy themselves and other students of literature far better than these twelve-year-olds could do. But could they come much closer to presenting the point of view of the average, truly well-intentioned, but thoroughly human persons who do, and always will do, the bulk of the world's reading? And, after all, would the highly conceived analysis made by the litterateurs be any more wholesomely inspiring than that of these boys who had never thought of the problem before, but who simply had these elements of response deep seated in their immortal souls?

Do we need to fear for our boys?

## THE NEW BOOKS

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**CONFESSIONS OF AN OLD PRIEST.** By S. D. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

Doubt is the prerogative of every thinking person. To deny any one the right to doubt is to deny him the right to think. But doubt should be the starting-point of thought, not its goal. The normal process is first to question, and then through the travail of thought to reach an answer.

Youth, therefore, is the normal period of skepticism. Each generation as it appears upon the scene has the right to call in question the answers of its predecessor and then to proceed to confirm those old answers or find new ones. By the exercise of this right the thought of mankind has been enabled to progress.

The youthful skeptic is for this reason not to be laughed at or suppressed if he is honest in his search for answers to his doubts, but to be welcomed as a recruit in the army that through the ages is enlarging the domain of the mind.

If he is caught and bound when young and kept from the pursuit of truth by being kept from doubt, one of two things will happen: either he will never really contribute anything to the progress of thought, or else he will become a skeptic alte in life and, at the very



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time when he ought to be nearing his goal, find himself at the starting-point.

This is what has happened to Dr. McConnell. Although always considered a Broad Churchman, he apparently had no serious doubts in his early years, or, if he had them, he kept them from shaking his confidence in the main things he had been taught to believe. Now, after fifty years of service as a minister of the Church, he finds himself to be where he ought to have been in his youth. He is just beginning to examine the ideas that all his life he has cherished, the doctrines he has for all these years preached. He has reversed the normal process. In his youth he had the confidence of age; now in his age he has the skepticism of youth.

The little book that he has written (it has only a hundred and twenty-four pages), "Confessions of an Old Priest," is therefore naturally one which most old people will not like. They will feel that it is an abnormal reversion to what they have outgrown; a desertion from the ranks of their generation to the ranks of the new generation that is questioning their conclusions and discrediting their experience.

But it is a book that cannot be ignored. Just because it is written out of the ripe experience of a long life it puts the questions of youth with a force that youth cannot command.

And it has all the defects of its qualities. Though Dr. McConnell has discarded the conclusions of the old literalism and the old dogmatism, he has discarded neither the dogmatism nor the literalism itself. His very doubts of the finality of the teaching of Jesus, for example, are based upon a literalistic interpretation of that teaching. His very method of controverting the dogmatism of theologians is by substituting a dogmatism of his own. For example, he takes Jesus' words, "Resist not evil," as a command to be obeyed literally. No wrong perpetrated against the most helpless under any circumstances, so Dr. McConnell would have us believe that Jesus taught, should ever be resisted. Similarly he asserts that the teaching of Jesus is contrary to the practice of thrift and industry. And in support of this interpretation he offers only his own assertion that this interpretation is correct. But, like all literalists and dogmatists, he selects what shall be literally interpreted and what shall not. For example, when he encounters the statement of Jesus that his disciples are to eat his flesh and drink his blood, Dr. McConnell decides that that cannot be made to accord with the tenor of Jesus' life. We believe it is equally counter to the tenor of Jesus' life to say that no evil should ever be resisted.

Dr. McConnell distinguishes between Christianity and the religion of Jesus. Instead of regarding Christianity as a corruption or adulteration of the religion of Jesus, however, he regards Christianity as the more elementary and the purer form of religion, to which the religion of Jesus has not been altogether successfully added. He distrusts almost everything of Hebrew origin, and holds the essence of the universal religion now termed Christianity to have been derived from the religion of the Mediterranean world as it existed years before Christ.

It is a book of doubt, of questioning, of skepticism. He reaches, it is true, a conclusion. He finds an answer in a ritualistic celebration of the doctrine of the Sacrament. To that answer, however, we think, he will carry few readers.

Those who wish to know what it is that men doubt to-day, who are willing to listen to the skepticism of youth expressed with the vigor and resourcefulness of maturity, will do well to read this book. But they will not find in it a goal; they will find only a starting-point.

**NELSON'S COMPLETE CONCORDANCE TO THE AMERICAN STANDARD BIBLE.** By M. C. Hazard, Ph.D. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. $5.

The making of a Bible concordance is a monumental undertaking. It requires industry, patience, and accuracy. When, therefore, a new concordance appears, the librarian and the Bible student wish to know what its special points of value are. The present work is a single volume of over twelve hundred pages. It has been prepared by Dr. M. C. Hazard, of the Congregational Publishing Society, who has given five years to the task. It is the first complete concordance of the American Standard Version of the Bible. Its arrangement, with 16,000 headings and sub-headings, 300,000 references, and what are called alternative marginal readings, has been carefully planned and designed for practical service.

FICTION

**DON RODRIGUEZ: CHRONICLES OF SHADOW VALLEY.** By Lord Dunsany. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

It would be idle to expect an ordinary novel or an ordinary play from Lord Dunsany. And this, his first novel, is of the type that has not been written for many years, that could not be successfully written by any one who is not, like Dunsany, a poet, a myth-maker, a humorist, and a teller of tales. Here is a story modeled upon the romances of chivalry and the *picaresque* romance, with a strong infusion of magic and the supernatural, which so completely exploits and maintains its illusion as to make actual and real the imaginary world which circumscribes it. Undeniably and frankly a romanticist, Dunsany has the rare ability to make the mythical world of his fantasy as veritable and recognizable as the world of common experience beloved by the realist. "Don Rodriguez" shows his curious art at its best, a level which he has not achieved since the publication of his earliest tales of Pegana and the Yann. The Don himself, unlike Don Quixote, is successful in his quest for fortune and happiness; neither tragedy nor disillusion recompenses his revolt against the drab despotism of fact. Here, perhaps, is the romanticist's defense against realism and pessimism—that man, greatly wishing, may accomplish much. But whether or not there is philosophy behind it, Dunsany's novel is a beautiful, imaginative, and humorous narrative that will delight the heart of any reader.

**STEP ON THE STAIR (THE).** By Anna Katharine Green. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

Mrs. Rohlfs (Anna Katharine Green) might almost be called the mother of the American detective story. Her "Leavenworth Case" appeared over forty-five years ago, was a best seller in its time, and is still read. Since then she has published about thirty stories—all, we believe, tales of crime and mystery. For present-day taste her style is too diffuse and she alternates between sentiment and sadness; but she packs in plenty of thrills.

**VALIANT DUST.** By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Mrs. Gerould has fully established her place among the best of American short-story writers, and those included in the present volume are finely representative of her work. They certainly are not cheerful in the choice of subjects, but the situations are so singular and the study of human passion is so searching that the reader's attention is firmly held and his admiration for the subtlety of the author in dealing with motive and character is aroused.

PAINTING

**PAINTINGS AND PASTELS** by the Barbizon Masters, their Contemporaries the French Impressionists, and Modern French Painters, Forming the Private Collection of Mr. Meyer Goodfriend. Illustrated. New American Art Galleries, New York.

This is a handsomely illustrated catalogue of pictures recently sold in New York City. The paintings thus dispersed at moderate prices were mainly examples of the Barbizon school, including a dozen or more of Corot's less familiar works.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**SIDELIGHTS ON AMERICAN LITERATURE.** By Fred Lewis Pattee. The Century Company, New York. $2.

Professor Pattee's subjects range from Philip Freneau and Bryant to O. Henry, Mary Wilkins Freeman, and H. L. Mencken. The most interesting papers in the book deal with three writers for whose work Professor Pattee cherishes a profound antipathy; O. Henry, Jack London, and Mencken. There is likewise a sympathetic study of Mary Wilkins's earlier New England stories, and an incisive discussion of the decline of the New England tradition in our literature.

The studies of O. Henry and London are likely to arouse a certain amount of controversy, since the author's opinions are by no means orthodox. He regards the influence of O. Henry as pernicious in its effects upon the short story as now written in the United States. The characteristic qualities of O. Henry have, he claims, become the principles of a school of fiction which relies chiefly

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on good craftsmanship, on brilliant effects and journalistic flashiness, but which neglects both thought and imagination. "Are we," he asks, "arriving at a period when all literary art is ephemeral, a shallow period without philosophy of life or moral background, a period where manner shall rule and not matter, and brilliancy is all in all . . .?" Jack London he sees as essentially a romanticist, a prophet of "blood and vulgarity," the preacher of a materialistic social philosophy. He exempts from the oblivion which he foresees awaiting most of London's work only "The Call of the Wild" and some of the short stories. Mencken he sees as a Billy Sunday among critics, hardly a critic at all, but a journalistic Nietzsche.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

**AT SEA WITH JOSEPH CONRAD.** By Captain J. G. Sutherland. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

This is a handsomely printed and illustrated book in an edition limited to 1,250 copies, with a brief foreword by Joseph Conrad; to collectors of Conrad material it will therefore have a special appeal. It deals with the several weeks of the first cruise of the first "Q" boat used by the British navy, on which cruise Conrad was sent as an official observer. The "Q" boats, or submarine decoys, were small sailing vessels disguised as neutral, but well equipped to send any German submarine to the bottom. Captain Sutherland's story of the first cruise of the H. M. S. Ready, a seventy-year-old craft hastily fitted out for an experimental voyage, disguised as a Norwegian brigantine carrying pit props, and rechristened "Freya" in Conrad's honor, has a very definite interest of the "now it can be told" variety. The voyage lasted several weeks during the late autumn of 1916, but the cruise in the North Sea failed to draw any lurking German U-boats into battle, and thus proved a disappointment to both Mr. Conrad and the author, who were anxious for action. There are vivid glimpses of life on board the "Q," and of the charming personality of Conrad. The chief interest of the story to the Conrad enthusiast is the account of the distinguished writer's seamanship, some fragmentary tales of his early exploits in the antipodes, and his views of the merchant marine, the British navy, and other similar topics.

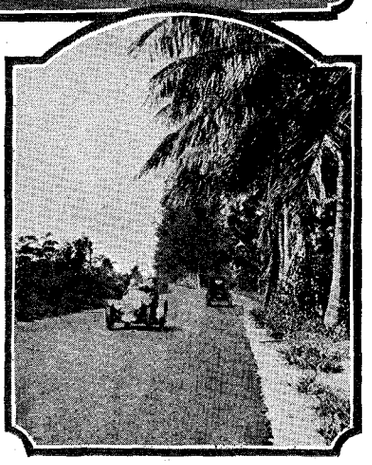
EDUCATIONAL

**LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY.** G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.25 per vol.

We have spoken more than once of this excellent series of famous works of Greek and Latin authors in which the original text and the translation are printed on facing pages. This series has now extended to one hundred and fifty volumes. This fact in itself shows that the series has a wider appeal than its nature might lead one to suppose. Evidently the number of those who are interested in classical masterpieces is not inconsiderable. Volumes of the series which have just reached us pre-

*Above—Gulf Beach Drive, Ozona*
*Tarvia over Florida Lime Rock*
*Right—Clematis Ave., West Palm Beach*
*Tarvia treated.*

# Tarvia Roads in Florida—



*A typical section of Tarvia surface on the famous Dixie Highway, Palm Beach County*

By no means the least of the attractions that make Florida the "Winter Paradise of America" are the smooth dustless highways that connect the many coast and inland resorts. Many of them are Tarvia roads.

In building these highways the road officials are confronted by unusual conditions. The roads must stand up, with small maintenance cost, not only against heavy traffic but also against the summer rainfall and tropical climatic conditions.

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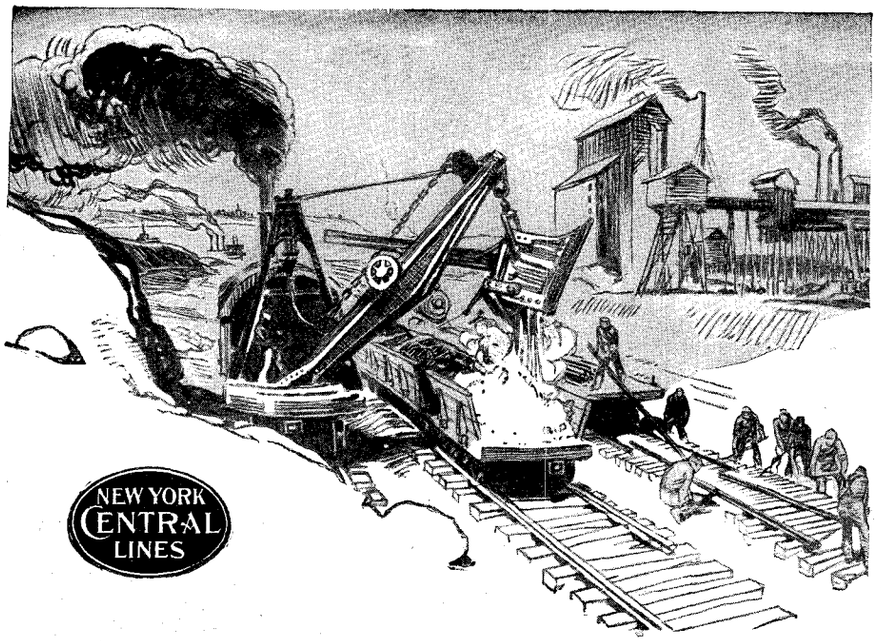


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As the main railroad artery through the heart of industrial America, the New York Central Lines must continuously expand their facilities to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for transportation.

Year after year, in times of nation-wide business depression and through the critical period of the world war, as well as in good times, the New York Central Lines have had to attract a constant stream of new capital.

Sound financing of a public service enterprise, whose earnings are regulated by public authority, makes it necessary that growth be financed from earnings as well as from the sale of new securities.

In the past eight years the property investment of the New York Central Lines has been increased by 340 million dollars. Of this amount 142 million has been taken from earnings, while 198 million has been obtained from the sale of new securities to the investors in the enterprise, who now number 120,000.

During these eight years, while $142,000,000 of earnings has been devoted to the upbuilding of the system, $137,000,000 has been distributed to the stockholders in dividends.

A dollar of earnings has been ploughed back into the property for every dollar paid in dividends.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES**

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AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES



sent works of Livy, Claudian, Æschylus, Xenophon, Polybius, and Herodotus. Each volume has an Introduction by the translator, and among the names of the translators are those of eminent classical scholars.

SPORT

**SPORTING LIFE AND OTHER TRIFLES (THE).** By Robert Lynd. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

This is the kind of book which Mr. Heywood Broun might conceivably have written had he been born in England, educated at either Oxford or Cambridge, and become fond of cricket and racing instead of baseball. It follows that Americans who are familiar with Mr. Broun's writings on matters of sport will read Mr. Lynd's essays with an emotion of recognition of the attitude, but with a tantalizing feeling that the subject is strange. There is a great difference between an American and a British race-track, as between an American and a British crew race, and it is that difference which gives this book a flavor of piquancy for the American reader. Mr. Lynd is a keen and humorous observer of life—at least of the superficialities of life, and these he makes interesting and amusing and whimsical. The procession of types that finds its way through his book—the horse experts, tipsters, track followers, boxing enthusiasts, and cricket fans—is done with considerable skill in differentiation.

POETRY

**DOWN THE RIVER.** By Roscoe Brink. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.90.

Mr. Brink has attempted no less than to write a novel in free verse in "Down the River," and he has failed because there is no reason for free verse unless it is poetry. There is not a single line of poetry in "Down the River." Undoubted strength is there, a certain approximation of characterization and atmosphere and the skeleton of a tale that might have been worked into a modern novel by Sherwood Anderson. The protagonist of the tale is a sensitive woman seeking for beauty who travels the long road of disillusionment. There is no reason why a novel should not be written in free verse. Edgar Lee Masters did one in blank verse—"Domesday Book." Nothing serious should be attempted in any kind of verse that is not intended to be poetry, and the only reason why a novel should be written in verse is because the novel itself is a poem. Mr. Brink was more interested apparently in writing a novel than he was in writing a poem, and the result is a specimen that is neither.

**GATE OF CEDAR (A).** By Katherine Morse. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

The delicate apprehensions of poetic values evinced by Miss Morse in "A Gate of Cedar" are so pleasing that one can but be regretful that she has neither combed her work better nor applied herself more assiduously to it. There are haunting stanzas, surprisingly fine lines, and an indubitable realization of those moods that are so difficult to express in words. Certain poems stand out as very

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THE BOOK TABLE (*Continued*)

near success. There is "Dan Kellogg Entertains Shay's Army," with its sturdy swing, and "The Privateers," which, it must be admitted, shows the influence of John Masefield. And the more intimate poems possess a sincere finality that needs only better workmanship to render them distinguished contributions. Her fancies, too, are deliciously conceived. For instance, it is much easier to read the following bit than it is to write it:

> In a satin chamber
> I surprised a bee
> Tippling drafts of amber
> From cups of porphyry.
>
> With buccaneer bravado
> The velvet debauché
> Booms blustering defiance,
> Then swaggers it away.

Another bit exemplifying her quality is this description of sumac leaves in the autumn:

> Wide-flocking birds of scarlet flame
> In orient imaginings
> Which yet no cage could hold or tame. . . .
> I do not dare draw near
> Lest there should suddenly arise
> A blinding tumult of great wings
> Whirled upward with strange tropic cries.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

**ABOVE SUSPICION.** By Robert Orr Chipperfield. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $1.75.

**CODE OF THE KARSTENS (THE).** By Henry Walsworth Kinney. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

**DIM LANTERN (THE).** By Temple Bailey. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $2.

**DUSK OF MOONRISE.** By Diana Patrick. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

**FLAMING YOUTH.** By Warner Fabian. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

**FUTILITY.** By William Gerhardi. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.75.

**NORTH.** By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.

**PENDER AMONG THE RESIDENTS.** By Forrest Reid. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.** Edited by Hamilton W. Mabie. Grosset & Dunlap, New York. $1.

BIOGRAPHY

**BOOK ABOUT MYSELF (A).** By Theodore Dreiser. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

**MY LIFE.** By Emma Calvé. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $4.

**REMINISCENCES.** By Lady Battersea. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, London. $7.50.

SCIENCE

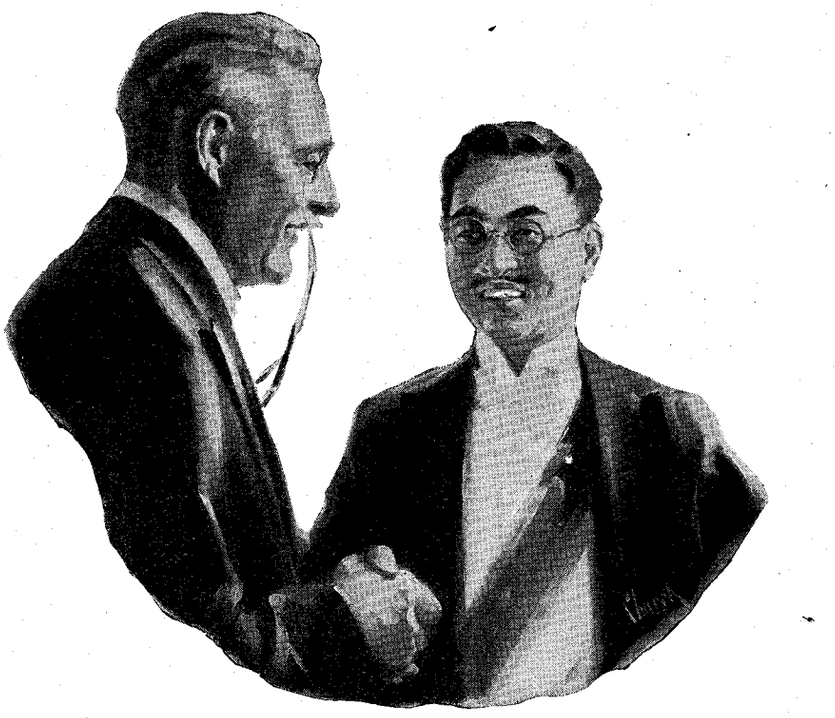
**CAVEMAN WITHIN US (THE).** By William J. Fielding. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

**CHARACTER QUALITIES OUTLINED AND RELATED.** By Gerald Elton Fosbroke. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

**FANTASIA OF THE UNCONSCIOUS.** By D. H. Lawrence. Thomas Seltzer, New York. $2.25.

**HISTORY OF MEDICINE (THE).** By Walter Libby. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

*(Continued on page 324)*

# How Men Get

## Those clean, white teeth you see

Not long ago beautiful teeth were seen less often than now. People did not like to show them. Now everywhere you see teeth that shine.

The reason lies in a new teeth-cleaning method. Make this free test and see what it does for you.

### That cloudy film

Your teeth are coated with a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. Those coated teeth don't shine.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it, and they cause many troubles.

### Very few escaped

Under old methods few escaped these troubles. So dental science searched for ways to fight that film. Two ways were found. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was perfected, based on modern research. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it.

The name of that tooth paste is Pepsodent. Leading dentists the world over now advise it. Millions of people in some fifty nations use it every day.

### Kills acids, too

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Thus Pepsodent gives manifold effect to these great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

---

Learn what it means to you. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

You will see and feel enough to convince you that you should always brush teeth in this way. Cut out the coupon now.

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Only one tube to a family.


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THE BOOK TABLE *(Continued)*

SPORT

**WING SHOOTING AND ANGLING.** By Eugene V. Connett 3rd, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

**FARMER AND HIS COMMUNITY (THE).** By Dwight Sanderson. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $1.25.

**LAW OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION (THE).** By Charles K. Burdick. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $6.

**LIGHT WHICH CANNOT FAIL (THE).** By Winifred Holt. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

**RETURN OF THE MIDDLE CLASS (THE).** By John Corbin. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

**ROBINSON CRUSOE, SOCIAL ENGINEER.** By Henry E. Jackson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

**ROGET'S INTERNATIONAL THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES.** By C. O. Sylvester Mawson. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.

**WESTERN BIRDS.** By Harriet Williams Myers. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.

**YOUNG MAN AND JOURNALISM (THE).** By Chester S. Lord. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2

# YOU ARE A RAILWAY PRESIDENT

BY J. C. LONG

You are a railway president. "You" means any one of the nine million or more persons who own motor cars.

Being a railway president enables one to write his own time-tables, to lay out his own routes to some degree, and to have the satisfaction and power which control of transportation affords. Yet one of the most pleasurable aspects of the situation has not yet been mentioned—the ability to order a private Pullman coach or similar moving house whenever desired.

Until recently the railway president has had that advantage over the motorist. The latter might have the more flexible transportation, but when it came to a matter of comfort and a good night's rest the automobilist was unequipped. Traveling *de luxe* was the exclusive privilege of the railway or steamboat man.

The motorist could, to be sure, use his machine for a camping trip; and a very good machine it made if one did not mind roughing it. But there are times when one is not in the mood for hugging too close to nature's bosom and prefers the advantages of civilization. Recently real comfort has been made possible.

The growth of motor camping has brought about so great a development of traveling equipment that any man can for a few hundred dollars provide himself with the comforts of a sleeping-car. No longer, then, is the private car the possession of the rail executive or the millionaire alone, but also of every man or woman who wishes to add some high-grade accessories to his or her motor car.

The most conspicuous addition to *de luxe* camping is the development of the camper's trailer. There were more than a thousand trailers of varying types registered by motorists of New York State alone during the past year, an increase which is evident everywhere.

The trailers are towed behind the car. Some are two-wheeled with folding legs which can be adjusted when the caravan is at rest. Others are four-wheeled. These vehicles are both compact and elaborate. They contain a complete kitchen arrangement, alcohol or gasoline stoves for preparing the family meal. They have cupboards for pepper, salt, and other stock supplies, shelves for canned goods, an ice-chest, and, in some instances, a fireless cooker.

Even more surprising are the sleeping accommodations. On a private railway car one does not escape the cinders. In the city home one's bed may be within earshot of the city noises. In the camp one has the quiet and fresh air desired, but one may also have lumpy ground or prickly boughs to lie upon at a time when one is not in the spirit to enjoy the simple life. The trailer, however, has the advantages of all three without the drawbacks. When the kitchen equipment has been folded away, the side walls may be folded down, the extendable flooring extended, four folding posters erected, a roofing spread across, mattress and bedclothes unrolled, screens fitted in the proper grooves, and there you are!

Some types of trailers are less compact than the sort described above. The latter take up more room on the road, are less easy to haul, but have the advantage of involving less effort on the part of the user in preparing for the night.

Another, and usually somewhat more expensive, way of leading the "life of Mr. Riley" while touring is to purchase one of the several camping bodies which may be placed directly on the chassis of the car and permit more speed in traveling than is advisable when using a trailer. One caution which the motorist should use in installing such a body, however, is to have extra brakes placed on his car if the new equipment is to weigh more than the standard body. He should also use oversize tires.

These special bodies for motor cars are the last word in luxury, and yet are within the reach of those who can afford one of the better grades of touring cars.

One type of these special bodies looks like a heavy sedan and has both the exterior and interior appearance of a handsome town car when not used for camping.

Through extension devices operated by gears, however, this body may be extended into a miniature hotel bridal suite. The roof may be raised to give over six feet of head room above the floor. There is an unosbtructed floor space forty-eight inches wide the full length of the body for walking about. The folding riding seats open into two double beds that extend out between the side doors and accommodate four persons. They have box springs, mattresses, and pillows. The seats may be arranged tête-à-tête between the doors and folding tables put up between them, thus converting the front end of the body into a dining or lounge room.

In addition to the stove, ice-box, and cupboard for table ware, there is a wardrobe with coat and trouser hangers. The equipment also includes a collapsible tub, a folding emergency toilet, shelves, and a sink.

Hot and cold water are forced under air pressure to faucets at the sink from tanks under the floor, the water in one of the tanks being heated from the exhaust gas under the engine.

Those who do not feel able to go to the expense of a special body or trailer can, however, attain considerable comfort beyond the roughing-it stage by use of equipment which can be carried in the standard touring car.

There is a great variety of bed tents. Complete units of this sort can be purchased from about $35 for two persons up. If one desires to purchase army equipment and make his own assembly of material, all that is needed can be secured for more bother but much less expense. The Boy Scouts headquarters in New York also sells a good deal of sleeping equipment at virtually cost prices, though the *de luxe* motorist will likely find his desires for elaborate equipment best satisfied at the stores.

Waterproof sleeping-bags with tent hoods are also in common use. A compromise between the sleeping-bag and the independent tent is the running-board type of bed, with the head resting on the running-board, the foot supported by folding legs, and the bed covered by an all-enveloping canvas hood attached to the roof of the car at one end and to foot posts at the other.

Much effort has been expended to satisfy the cooking needs of the camp. There is a wide assortment of compact kits which include all necessary cooking and table ware. There are boxes and hampers designed for the running-board which contain compartments for ice, food, the stove, tableware. There are folding bath-tubs and bath-tub tents.

The motor car and the motor truck brought a new era of independence to the individual citizen. He no longer depends on circumstances beyond his control for his transportation. Until recently, however, traveling at night had its discomforts unless one happened to be within reach of a good hotel, or unless one were a good woodsman.

But to-day, with hundreds of camp sites over the country, with a wealth of equipment available to provide the motorist with every need, he can look at himself in the glass and say, in full enjoyment of his privileges and powers, "You are a railway president."

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# THE MAIL BAG

## ONCE UPON A TIME

Do mothers make up stories for their children as they used to, I wonder? I do not know, but I have a feeling that they do not. It seems to me that the gentle art is worth cultivating. I believe the story-telling mother and her children live more abundantly in each other's lives and that the joy of such companionship greatly enriches their memories in later years.

I began timidly with "Once upon a time"—I felt shy, almost stage-struck. I had the horrid feeling that some one besides the baby was listening and laughing at me, as they had good reason to.

By beginning the practice with babyhood, you get a good running start, and are able to tell quite a respectable story by the time the child is old enough to be critical. But if the baby stage is past, start right in, regardless, for as a beginner you cannot do much worse than the silly bedtime stories that are served up daily in some newspapers. There must be an awful dearth of home-made stories to create a demand for such inane twaddle. I read one of them to Johnnie once, with some such title as, "Why Pinky Spunky Skunk lived under a Dinky Punky Stump." Johnnie listened all the way through, then heaved a mighty sigh and said, "Good-night! I don't want any more of those stories."

Your children will love your stories. There is something more personal and real about a story that is told than one that is read. My eleven-year-old boy still teases for them, and, if I were so disposed, I could use them as bribes for almost any unpleasant task.

I am not discounting the written stories. Literature is rich with wonderful stories for children, and they should be used very freely; but I do think there is a very real place for the cozy story that only the mother can tell. There is an abiding charm about all those homely little stories that begin with, "When I was a little girl," that lasts on and on through the years, as I myself very well know.

It is really lots of fun, when you get in the way of it, to watch the effect as you go along and hear the comments. Johnnie gets so excited sometimes that he jumps right into the story and runs things himself with a high hand.

We have hobnobbed with more fairies and brownies, godmothers and genii, than ever were on land or sea; so bold and daring are we that robbers quail and pirates quake and chatter their teeth; and as for giants and ogres, they are as straw in our mighty hands. We have circumnavigated the globe I don't know how many times in steamboats, airships, and prairie schooners; we have discovered and explored more desert islands than there are real ones on the map; we have unearthed hidden treasures and pieces of eight that would make Captain Kidd blink his green and greedy eyes and stagger a sub-treasury.

It is quite a tax on the imagination and keeps one alert. I unconsciously dropped into the lazy habit of always having the firearms cocked and primed. The joke was on me one evening when Johnnie laughed and said, "Oh, mommie, cocked and primed, cocked and primed, say it with a rubber stamp."

Sometimes the stories won't go or will balk right in the midst of things, and it takes presence of mind to bring up the conclusion. I got stuck once with a mastodon on my hands. We had dug him up and found all the pieces, but what to do with the thing next I did not know. In desperation we set him up in the front yard. We then occupied his vacant ribs with birds'-nests and had morning-glories running up his legs, to make things look cheerful and homelike. It was an ignoble use of the noble beast and a feeble escape for me, but my muse was tired that night and objected to having a mastodon loaded on to it. A. E. FISH.

Wakeman, Ohio.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE OR THE HUDSON?

In the "Mail Bag" of your issue of December 27, 1922, Mr. Hermann de Selding writes an appreciation of the article "The St. Lawrence Valley," appearing in your issue of October 11.

The attitude of Mr. de Selding toward the St. Lawrence route is conservative, but dominated by fear of deranging railway or other vested interests rather than by faith in the economic advantages that would accrue to the producers of the regions tributary to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley. This attitude is sustained with literary skill and logical deduction from the given premises, but the premises are in part fallacies and suggest to those who are familiar with the physical features of the project the conjectural elements of a romance rather than the essential data requisite to the formation of unprejudiced opinion.

Mr. de Selding refers to the St. Lawrence project, in effect, as a canal two thousand miles long, under the prohibitory condition of being frozen up five months of the year; that the thing the lake cities hope for is about to be realized in 1923 through the use of the New York State Barge Canal. The facts are that there will be less than sixty miles of canalization from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic; over two thousand miles of the route will be broad deep-water way where vessels may travel to the limit of their speed. If the freezing of the St. Lawrence in winter is a bar to the whole project, why should it not be a prohibitory condition to the use of the New York State Barge Canal? They are both frozen over during the same period.

Central Europe, the main foreign market, is the same distance from the present foot of lake navigation, by way of the St. Lawrence, as it is from New York. Why transfer cargo into canal boats and carry it for nine or ten days over a distance of five hundred miles to New York—a point no closer to market than the present foot of lake navigation? This is not the solution that the lake cities hope for.

The usual time of navigating the New York Barge Canal from Lake Erie to New York is nine days. The time of passage from Lake Erie via the present St. Lawrence canal system to Montreal is but three and one-half days, and Montreal is 400 miles nearer Liverpool.

The carriage of grain to New York from Lake Erie is in about the proportion of ninety per cent by rail and ten per cent by water, while the volume going by way of the present St. Lawrence canals to Montreal approximates the total shipments out of New York Harbor.

The New Welland Canal, designed by the Canadian engineer Mr. J. L. Weller, overcomes the most difficult engineering feature, the passage of the difference of elevation at Niagara Falls, and establishes the most important link in the St. Lawrence deep-water way. This canal is being built by the Canadian Government and is well advanced towards completion. The locks, seven in number, are of a size to provide for vessels of very much greater tonnage than the largest lake vessels now operating; the locks are 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and will accommodate ships of 30 feet draught, and having about twelve times the cubical content of the locks of the New York State Barge Canal. With the opening of this canal, Lake Ontario will be connected with the navigation of the four other Great Lakes and the foot of lake navigation will be 300 miles closer to the Atlantic. There will then remain between the foot of lake navigation and Montreal but 110 miles; of this 110 miles, 45 miles are canal, the remainder lake and river. The canals are 15 feet deep, with locks having a minimum of 14 feet over the sills at the lowest water; this minimum occurs about once in fourteen years; the locks and canals accommodate vessels of greater tonnage than the New York State canals.

It is evident from the foregoing that when the New Welland Canal is opened competition from the New York State Barge Canal will be a negligible factor in export shipments from the Great Lakes; it is reasonable to expect that grain will be carried from Chicago or Fort William to Montreal at a price less than it could be profitably carried in small canal boats over the five hundred miles separating Lake Erie and New York. GILBERT H. GILBERT.

Baldwin, Long Island, New York.



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# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

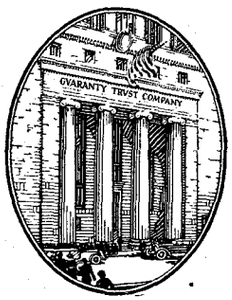
The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

## A FINANCIAL EDUCATION

WE are frequently in receipt of letters from our readers asking us the titles of books on stocks, bonds, financial topics, and investments generally. There are many such books printed, and, at the risk of giving the authors and publishers free advertising, it seems to us it might be a service to our readers to give the names of some of them and describe briefly the ground they cover.

On the subject of bonds and investments in bonds the generally recognized authority is "Principles of Bond Investment," by Lawrence Chamberlain, published by Henry Holt & Co. This is an exhaustive treatment of the subject covering more than five hundred pages, accurate and readable. The subject is thoroughly considered from every angle, and the only argument against the volume is the fact that it presupposes a certain amount of knowledge on the part of the reader, and for this reason may not be entirely suited to the layman who knows little or nothing of the subject.

"Putnam's Investment Handbook," by Albert W. Atwood, pub-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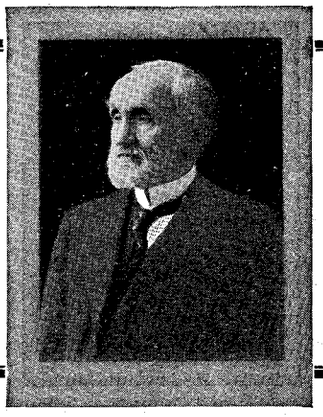
lished by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is an excellent work for the reader with meager experience. It covers the general principles of investments, explains most of the terms used in connection with the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, and should be found an extremely useful primer for the beginner. Other useful books along these lines are "Elements of Bond Investment," by A. M. Sakolski, published by the Ronald Press; "Investments," by David F. Jordan, published by Prentice-Hall. "The Fitch Bond Book," published by the Fitch Publishing Company, contains statistical descriptions of public utility, industrial, and railway bond issues in the United States and Canada. An excellent book, "Stocks and Shares," by an Englishman, Hartley Withers, is published by E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York. The "Annual Report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders of Great Britain" is published every year in London, and contains valuable information about Government securities.

The Standard Statistics Company, 90 West Street, New York City, issues a card and a loose-leaf service giving up-to-date information and statistics on stocks, bonds, and general business conditions. This service, however, is designed to fit the needs rather of the financial library and banking institution than the individual perhaps, although the published reports on particular companies may be had for a small fee. Then there are the large manuals issued by Moody and by Poor on industrial, public utility, and railway corporations, and on municipal and Government bonds. These volumes contain descriptions of the various companies, their histories, and the latest available information about them, as well as balance-sheets and earnings statements; also in the case of Moody's Manuals the securities listed are rated as to their standing as investments.

"The Investor's Pocket Manual" is published monthly by the Financial Press, 116 Broad Street, New York City, and contains the stock prices and statistical descriptions of all the active railway, industrial, and mining shares, the New York Stock Exchange ticker abbreviations, tables of all securities listed on all the important exchanges, with high and low records of prices. Material somewhat similar to this and to the Moody and Poor publications is contained in the "Manual of Statistics and Stock Exchange Hand Book," published annually by the Manual of Statistics Company, New York.

The financial pages of a good daily newspaper are of the greatest value to a person interested in keeping in touch with investments: papers like the New York "Times," "Tribune," and "World," or certain of the papers in the various large cities throughout the country. The best ones give the daily quotations of the New York Stock Exchange and place emphasis upon the local markets as well. For more technical information about the investment market such dailies as the "Journal of Commerce,"


# Fifty Years Ago this Man Learned the "Secret" of *Successful Investing*



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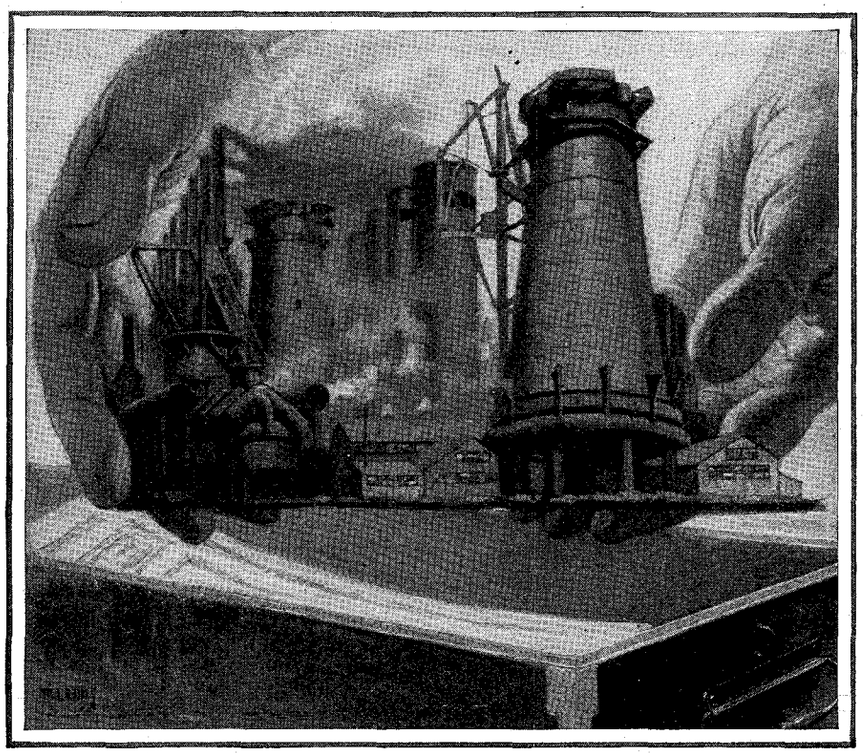

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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

*(Continued)*

New York, the "Wall Street Journal," and "Boston News Bureau" are extremely helpful.

The "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," a weekly magazine, more than a half-century old, is a veritable mine of financial information. It contains pages of quotations, earnings statistics, and the latest information about all well-known companies arranged alphabetically. It is semi-official in the accuracy of its news, and is really indispensable to the serious student of finance.

The "Magazine of Wall Street" contains a mass of information, intended rather for the speculator than the investor perhaps. For the person who wishes to keep in touch with political, economic, and general business conditions in this country and throughout the world there is nothing much better than the "Monthly Bulletin" issued by the National City Bank of New York, mailed free to all who request it.

A good book for those who wish to become acquainted with the difficult subject of foreign exchange, a work by Franklin Escher, "The Elements of Foreign Exchange," should prove helpful. "The A B C of the Federal Reserve System," by E. W. Kemmerer, is an excellent handbook on our new banking system. Ripley's "Railroad Finance and Organization" is a standard work on this subject, and for the person who owns stocks or bonds of railways which have failed or are in reorganization "Holders of Railroad Bonds and Notes: Their Rights and Remedies," by Louis Heft, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is valuable.

Among the better financial "services" are those of John Moody in New York and Roger W. Babson, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. Financial books may be purchased from the Moody Magazine and Book Company, New York, the "Magazine of Wall Street," New York, and the Financial Publishing Company in Boston.

In addition to the books and periodicals mentioned there is a great mass of "house organ" literature sent out by the various banking institutions, and in many cases this may provide exactly the information for which the investor is looking.

The average person seldom suspects what a big subject finance and investing is. One could easily spend years and years in studying it and then find that he had been unable to cover all of its ramifications. But the more knowledge the investor has, the better he is fitted to proceed intelligently, and it is with the hope that some of our suggestions for reading may prove useful that they are offered.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Will you give me information about the earnings and financial condition of the United Cigar Stores Company of America?

A. This company's net income for 1922 was $4,359,806, equivalent to $12.30 a share earned on the $32,865,348 out-

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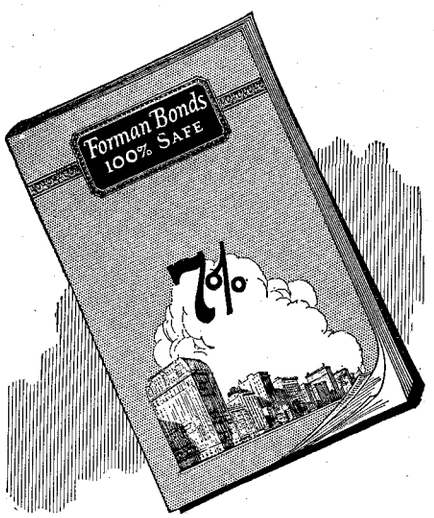


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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

*(Continued)*

standing common stock. This compares with $11.51 a share earned in 1921. Surplus after Federal taxes and preferred and common dividends was $2,400,080; and profit and loss surplus, $6,518,072.

Q. What is the dividend rate on the American Tobacco common and common "B" stocks, and when are the dividends payable?

A. Both of these issues receive dividends of $12 a share a year, payable $3 quarterly on March, June, September, and December 1.

Q. Will you give me the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the year 1922?

A. Net earnings for 1922 were $101,647,661 and the surplus available for dividends $39,708,031. Preferred dividends amounted to $25,219,677, and common dividends $25,415,126, leaving a deficit on the year's operations of $10,926,771.

Q. Are any dividends being paid on the Butte Copper stock? If not, can you give me the date of the last payment?

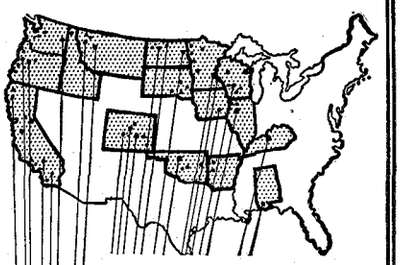
A. A dividend of 50 cents a share has just been declared on this stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record February 15. The last previous dividend was paid in July, 1918.

Q. I have been considering making an investment with S. W. Straus & Co., and would appreciate an expression from you as to the desirability of their offerings. I am a young man, who has so far not invested any money except in Liberty Bonds and savings banks, but would now like to receive as high an interest return as is consistent with safety.

A. This company has conducted a very successful business in real estate bonds and claims that no investor has ever suffered loss. It has a very good standing, and we believe its bonds to be good investments. We suggest, however, that you endeavor to get a line on the particular property which the bonds cover should you plan to purchase the same.

Q. Please tell me something about the new 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Armour & Co.

A. This is an issue of $60,000,000 7 per cent guaranteed preferred stock issued by Armour & Co. of Delaware, a company organized to acquire from Armour & Co. of Illinois certain of its properties and assets for the purpose of facilitating the administration and financing of its business. The amount of stock authorized is $100,000,000. The capitalization of the company consists of $50,000,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds to be presently issued, $60,000,000 of 7 per cent guaranteed preferred stock (out of $100,000,000 authorized), and $60,000,000 of common. All of the common stock will be owned by Armour & Co. of Illinois. The new company will have net tangible assets of $128,359,000 and net current assets of $60,424,000. Estimated earnings on the preferred stock are placed at about two and one-half times the dividend requirements.

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# BY THE WAY

UNDER the heading "A Policeman's Pay" the London "Sphere" prints this item from its Constantinople correspondent:

"In Pera two neighboring shops are occupied by Greeks. Into the first of these some Turkish policemen went.

"'You are a Greek?' they demanded of the proprietor.

"'Yes.'

"'Then what do you mean by having a Turkish flag displayed outside your premises?'

"No answer. . . . Fifty lira fine!

"Into the second shop the policemen went.

"'You are a Greek?' they demanded.

"'Yes.'

"'Then why don't you fly a Turkish flag in honor of the Kemalists?'

"No answer. . . . Fifty lira fine!

"Thank God and Allah for a sense of humor in these times!"

---

A newspaper item says that Venice treasures its cats—perhaps because they are useful in restricting the number of water rats that may infest the city of canals. At any rate, there are said to be 60,000 cats in Venice, or about two to every family.

"'Closed on account of death' was a notice hung up outside a Venetian tradesman's shop the other day," the story goes on. "Consoling friends learned that the departed member of the family was a beloved pussy-cat!"

---

From the "Michigan Gargoyle:"

"Did you ever understand a woman?"

"Once."

"How come?"

"She said 'No.'"

---

Held up by Bedouins in the desert not far from Mosul, an American tells in "Harper's Magazine" of his narrow escape from death. He and his companions were taken to the chief, Arjil. They made him a present of a fine melon, which he cut up with his dagger and proceeded to devour without sharing it with his unwilling guests. "Now this, I realized, was wanton rudeness," says the narrator. "In dealing with Eastern races the white man must de-


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**References Required**

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**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

WORKING housekeeper, family three adults, New York suburbs. References. 3,251, Outlook.

WANTED—Woman to manage household and direct varied interests of family—two boys and a girl, all past 15. Exceptional qualifications required. Address 3,260, Outlook.

WAITRESS, not a servant, in family employing governess and dietitian. Cedar Hill Farm, Reading, Pa.

**Teachers and Governesses**

NURSERY governess. French or Swiss Protestant; must have intelligence and patience. Permanent position in country; two children, 4 and 7. References required. Mrs. H. Chambers, River Road, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—October, 1923—man or woman to take entire management of Southern boarding school for young children. Must teach few subjects and have following. Address 3,278, Outlook.

WANTED—Young lady of education and experience to teach two little girls for remainder of school year. Country. 3,276, Outlook.

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NURSE, several years' experience, desires position in refined, comfortable, Protestant home. General conditions, convalescents, companion, etc. If necessary, can prepare nice meals for patient. Ladies only. Salary $20 to $30 per week. References. Phone 585 R or address Nurse, 1 Le Veniss Pl., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**Business Situations**

SECRETARY will prepare income taxes evenings. Reasonable. 3,277, Outlook.

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**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

WIDOW of refinement desires position as companion. Best of references. 3,261, Outlook.

WIDOW, elderly, desires position in private home. Accustomed to management of house and servants. Would care for semi-invalid. No objection to country. Good reference. 3,269, Outlook.

YOUNG, well educated woman wishes position to entertain and shop for patients in hospital or sanitarium. Would also make herself generally useful to doctors and nurses. Two summers' experience in large hospital at same position. Excellent references. 3,270, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN as companion or chaperon to England. April or summer. Expenses only. Highest references. 3,272, Outlook.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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BY THE WAY—(*Continued*)

mand and obtain respect; otherwise his prestige vanishes instantly and irretrievably." The American sent his driver to their conveyance for a can of pineapple. He opened the can and proceeded solemnly to consume the contents to the last slice. Arjil watched him curiously, and at last there crept over his forbidding features the shadow of a smile. He clapped his hands and slaves promptly brought in a huge lunch for the visitors. They "ate for life," and the chief soon became amiable and sent the Americans on their way rejoicing, with an armed escort.

From the "Yale Record:"

The Frenchman—"You told me zat ze words 'sight' and 'vision' vair ze same."

His Friend—"Sure they are."

"Well, mon Dieu! Why did my girl give me ze—vat you call?—razzberries when I call her a 'sight'?"

Railway accidents sometimes bring about curious lawsuits. A man in Texas sued a railway company because, when he was smoking in a car where smoking was prohibited, he was told by a porter that if he wanted to smoke he would have to go out on the platform. He obeyed, slipped from the platform, fell off the train and was injured. The Court decided that the porter was negligent in failing to warn the passenger of the danger of going on the platform.

Arthur Guiterman in "The Conning Tower:"

KU KLUKS

Kowards who kover their faces,
Kaitiffs who skulk in their shrouds,
Kankers—the kountry's disgraces,
Kravens—kourageous in krowds;
Killers where Faction defends them,
Kurs who will bite if they kan,
Kut-throats when darkness befriends them—
*Kaps in the air for the Klan!*

Under the head "Everybody Join the Club" a bankers' house organ says: "The new Shakers Club is a help to everybody. Here is what is required of each member every day. As soon as you wake in the morning, shake hands with yourself heartily and tell yourself how fine you feel. Throughout the day shake hands as often as you can and heartily, even with some one who may bore you with an effort to sell something you don't want. Wish them better luck at the next place. First thing you know others will do the same to you and you will be doubly helped. Shake! Join the Shakers!"

For every 218 people in the United States there is one grocery store, estimated by a trade paper; for every 710 people there is one general store; for every 2,100 people there is one drug store; for every 2,800 people there is one hardware store. Automobiles make business for a multitude of stores, for it is said that for every 167 automobiles in the United States there is one repair shop, while there is one automobile supply company for every 156 automobiles.

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